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#### SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Ten shillings a year in advance, post free to any part of the world, including a copy of *The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary* next published. Single copy, 4d.; Summer or Winter Number, 1s.; *Diary*, 3s. 6d. Postal orders and cheques to be crossed "Martin's Bank (Limited)."

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#### Verbum Sapienti.

It is wise for business houses to arrange for their announcements in *The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary* for 1906, as the *Diary* has to be despatched to Colonial buyers, so that they may get it before 1906. Our experience is that it pays to consider Colonial customers. They rank among the best buyers in the world, and C. & D. Colonial subscribers are notable, like those in other parts of the world and at home, for responding to advertisements. The Publisher is now booking orders, and business-houses should send their instructions to him as early as possible, so that their announcements may be effectively set and placed.

#### Known, Admitted, and Approved Remedies.

THE Board of Inland Revenue on July 20, 1905, informed us that the fact that an article is prepared in accordance with a formula which has appeared in "The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary," and that a statement to that effect is made on the label, will be accepted as evidence that the preparation falls within the category of "known, admitted, and approved" remedies, unless the original vendor made it dutiable.

We shall reserve some space in the 1906 *Diary* for such formulae, which should be sent without delay to the Editor, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C. Subscribers who desire to know the numbers of their formulae before the *Diary* is published should send a stamped and addressed envelope for the purpose

## Summary.

The subjoined paragraphs give the gist of the more important matters in this issue, with the object of showing at a glance what has happened during the week. See also "Contents" in the first column.

THE Transvaal Amended Pharmacy Ordinance is now law (p. 609).

BRADFORD CHEMISTS are not agreeing among themselves about early closing (p. 605).

NEW REGULATIONS for the carriage of compressed gases in India are printed on p. 608.

AN official statement in regard to the use of stills by chemists is printed on p. 628.

WE may have another Limerick subject next week. The picture on p. 616 tells its own tale.

MR. HENNIKER HEATON now wants universal penny postage, in which we wish him success (p. 620).

THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY has held local meetings this week at Manchester and Preston (p. 613).

FURTHER SUGGESTIONS for amending the British Pharmacopœia come from South Australia (p. 610).

THE ALKALI TRADE in China is at present the monopoly of Messrs. Brunner, Mond & Co., Ltd. (p. 630).

BRADFORD CHEMISTS and GROCERS are combining to stop the improper use of beer and ginger-beer bottles (p. 604).

HENRY HEATH HILLIER, who obtained goods from chemists without paying for them, died at Lydd on Sunday (p. 604).

ELEVEN MEETINGS of chemists' associations are reported this week, and the work they have done is summarised on p. 622.

THE successful candidates at the Irish Pharmaceutical Preliminary and Registered Druggist examinations are named on p. 613.

ARSENICAL MILK OF SULPHUR has brought another chemist into court (p. 625). We printed a warning note about this six months ago.

THE NAMES of those who have passed the Minor and Major Pharmaceutical examinations in Edinburgh and London this month are given on p. 613.

BULGARIA is one of the finest pharmaceutical preserves in the universe, yet even there a widows' clause exists. See the notes about the new law on p. 627.

THE curious squill and strychnine dispensing case, which has created much attention in Cape Colony, has ended with the acquittal of the chemist's assistant (p. 609).

"XRAYSER" is very much impressed by the address which Sir Boverton Redwood delivered to the School of Pharmacy last week, and gives good reasons for his appreciation (p. 617).

A SPECIMEN OF HANDWRITING is reproduced in facsimile on p. 626. It is that of a man who with several aliases has obtained situations as a chemist's assistant. We warn the trade to beware of him.

THE BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS for last month again show an extraordinary development of export trade, and there seems little doubt that internal business is on the eve of improvement (p. 618).

MENTHOL has been excited, and is 6d. dearer. Almond oil, petroleum, turpentine, and palm oil are all dearer. Russian eantharides and Japanese camphor are firmer, and lycododium is lower (p. 631).

At the Manchester Pharmaceutical Association's dinner on Wednesday evening there was some good speaking. Vice-Chancellor Hopkinson, K.C., of the Victoria University, encouraged chemists to persevere with the Pharmacy Bill (p. 621).

FIFTY MILLIONS STERLING is the annual profit of the German chemical industries. Professor Orton has said so at Bangor, and we mention it here with reserve; also that three-fourths of the chemicals used in this country come from Germany (p. 605).

THE TUBERCULOSIS CONGRESS at Paris culminated with an announcement by Professor Behring that he has prepared a "serum" or something which cures tuberculosis by altering the cell-growth of the tubercle and simultaneously creating immunity (p. 519).

THE appreciation of the tabloid is discussed by several correspondents; another writer makes some plain statements to the trade in regard to the discouragement of the sale of proprietary articles, which offer scope for discussion; and an allied subject (cutting of P.A.T.A. articles by stores) is also dealt with (p. 628).



## Corner for Students.

CONDUCTED BY LEONARD DOBBIN, PH.D.

Students, please note. All communications should be addressed to the Editor of "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

All communications and reports must bear the names and addresses of the writers, not necessarily for publication. The reports of those who ignore this rule are liable not to be dealt with.

### PRIZE ESSAY COMPETITION.

Following upon the series of articles on Stereochemistry by Dr. W. W. Taylor in the "Corner" during July, August, and September, we shall award two book-prizes for the best sets of answers to the five questions on the subject printed in our issue of September 30, p. 528. The competition is open to all students of pharmacy, but competitors will be divided into two sections—"qualified" and "unqualified." Students' papers must be sent in to the Editor, at 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., not later than Tuesday, October 24, and they must bear the names and addresses of the writers, although not necessarily for publication. Clear indication must be given in each case as to whether the writer has or has not passed a qualifying pharmaceutical examination.

### ANALYTICAL TOURNAMENT.

In regard to the monthly exercises in qualitative analysis, special prizes will be awarded in a tournament extending over the six months from November 1905 to April 1906. The customary monthly first and second prizes of books will be awarded only to students who are preparing for the qualifying pharmaceutical examinations in Great Britain or in Ireland, whereas the special tournament prizes will be awarded to the three students, irrespective of qualification, who obtain the highest aggregate marks for the six exercises. An exercise which will be announced in our issue of October 21 will form the opening competition of the tournament, and it will be followed by other analytical exercises during the succeeding five months. Students who propose to compete may send in, any time before that date, half-a-dozen stamped envelopes, bearing their name and address, with the contractions "Nov., Dec., Jan., Feb., Mar., and Apr." on the top left-hand corners. They will then receive a "salt" monthly while the tournament lasts. The tournament is calculated to provide students—and more particularly those who work independently—with a useful periodical test of their progress in chemical analysis; and, besides, it enables qualified students who have not passed the Major examination to rank for a prize at the end of the winter session without competing with junior students for the monthly prizes. All pharmaceutical students are invited to participate in the tournament. We offer (besides the monthly prizes of books) *three tournament prizes*: First, books to the value of 2*l.* 2*s.*; second, books to the value of 1*l.* 1*s.*; and third, any two books published by THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, with a parchment certificate in each case.

## English News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

### Brevities.

The Halifax Chemists' Association have lost no time in carrying out the local proprietary idea. They issued tenders for malt and oil this week.

St. Anne's Urban District Council on Monday passed the plans of new business premises to be erected in St. Anne's Road West by Boots, Cash Chemists, Ltd.

Stockport Town Council have appointed Mr. William Thompson, of Manchester, as public analyst for the borough, at a fee of 10*s.* 6*d.* for each sample analysed, and a minimum remuneration of 20*l.* per annum.

Lord Burnham has been elected Master of the Spectacle-makers' Company, in succession to the Hon. Alban Gibbs, M.P., and the Hon. William Robert Wellesley Peel, M.P., has joined the Court of Assistants.

On October 7 the new science buildings which have been erected at Exeter School were opened by Sir John Kennaway, M.P. The chemical and physical laboratories were fitted up under the supervision of Mr. H. Wippell Gadd, F.C.S.

The London County Council agreed on October 10, on the recommendation of the Building Committee, that Mr. A. Oldcorn, chemist and druggist, be permitted to retain one

glass showcase in front of No. 1 Piccadilly Circus till July 21, 1906.

In connection with the recent "profit-sharing" at Messrs. John Knight & Sons, Ltd., Silvertown, the employés, at a meeting presided over by Mr. W. Duncan Knight, J.P., have presented to the managing directors—Mr. W. E. D. Knight and Mr. J. W. Hope—solid salvers suitably inscribed.

Henry Heath Hillier, who secured unenviable notoriety in connection with long firm trading, died at Lydd on October 8. Heath, as he was commonly called, was made a bankrupt six or seven times, and was thrice convicted for obtaining credit to the extent of 20*l.* without intimating that he was an undischarged bankrupt.

### London Drugs.

The public analyst of Lewisham examined during the past quarter three samples of lime-water and one sample of citrate of magnesia, all being genuine.

One sample of powdered rhubarb and two samples of ground ginger were examined by the Stepney public analyst, who found them all pure.

The Wandsworth public analyst has examined one sample of camphorated oil and one sample of comp. liquorice powder, and found nothing wrong with either.

### Birmingham Notes.

Big Brum bell is to be silenced between 7.30 P.M. and 5 A.M. at the request of the medical profession, who complain of the nuisance to patients residing in private hospitals hard by.

Scrub's ammonia had a big advertisement in Monday's "Post," and placed grocers before chemists in stating where it can be purchased. Was it not introduced by the pharmacist?

The University authorities have, at a cost of 8,000*l.*, built a students' clubhouse, which includes games-room, smoking-room, debating-room, and one which can be readily turned into a ballroom. A refectory is also attached.

In a milk case at Handsworth Mr. Marshall Freeman, barrister and chemist, submitted "that no proper analysis of the milk was made if so small a quantity as half a pint was taken." He won his case, the Bench disagreeing.

Miss Casson, a qualified chemist, and former pupil of the veteran pharmacy teacher, Mr. Stokes Dewson, has been appointed dispenser at the Aston Workhouse at a salary of 50*l.* a year, with dinner, the hours being ten to four daily.

Messrs. Barrows have instituted a showroom and café over their grocery establishment, and a visit to the same shows how high-class grocery encroaches upon the domain of pharmacy, well-made oak cases containing dainty packages of perfumes, fancy soaps, toilet-requisites, toothbrushes, smelling-salts, etc., besides objects of interest in their own line.

An exhibition at the Masonic Hall was not without pharmaceutical interest, although primarily intended for hair-dressers, the display of perfumes, cosmetics, hair-lotions, washes, dyes, soaps, and the like being very varied, numerous, and neatly got up. There was a crowded attendance. Could such an exhibit, more in touch with pharmacy, be got up for the Conference visitors?

### Bradford Notes.

Messrs. J. Savage & Co., chemists, who have seven shops in Bradford, have recently opened branches also at The Green, Idle, and 21 Station Road, Clayton.

The tender of Messrs. Harrison, Parkinson & Co., chemists, of Bradford, has been accepted for the supply of drugs to the West Riding County Council's Menstene Asylum for twelve months from October 1.

The Bradford Chemists' Association and the Bradford Grocers' Association are in communication with the view to coming to some terms of agreement in regard to refusing to fill chemical liquids into beer and ginger-beer bottles. The public in the Yorkshire cities and towns are very fond of using such bottles for this purpose, and though some shopkeepers refuse to fill them on account of the risk, there are others who are not so careful, and, that being so, customers are apt to wax indignant against the chemist or grocer who refuses to pander to this bad habit. An agreement is sought by which a general refusal to fill into such bottles should be obtained. The Yorkshire Bottlers' Asso-



ciation, who have very many bottles misappropriated or spoiled in this way, cordially welcome the suggested action.

The public analyst for the West Riding reported to the County Council on October 11 that during the last quarter sixty-five samples of drugs had been analysed, and of these eleven, or 17 per cent., were found to be defective or contaminated. Of ten samples of sweet spirit of nitre, five were deficient in nitrous ether to the extent of from five-sixths to one-sixth of the amounts which should be present. Of thirteen samples of glycerin, three did not comply with the British Pharmacopœia on account of the presence of  $\frac{1}{3}$  gr.,  $\frac{2}{3}$  gr., and  $\frac{1}{4}$  gr. of arsenic per lb. respectively. Of twelve samples of compound liquorice-powder, two were defective, one containing 5 per cent. of a foreign ingredient in the form of maize starch, and the other had been carelessly compounded. Sulphur was in excess to the extent of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., and there was a corresponding deficiency of the more expensive constituents. Of three samples of tincture of rhubarb, one was found to be devoid of glycerin.

A rift in the lute has occurred among the chemists of Bradford in regard to the proposed closing order under the Shop-hours Act. Hitherto it had been supposed that the only possible difference of opinion among the local chemists was as to the relative advantages of Tuesday or Wednesday for half-day closing, and it was taken for granted, that once the principle of half-day closing had been accepted, this slight difference of opinion could easily be adjusted. It has now been announced, however, that the firms in the centre of the city have come to the conclusion that it would be injurious to their interests to approve any mid-week half-day closing, and they have intimated their objection to their colleagues in the local association. The central chemists state that they prefer a Saturday afternoon holiday, if there is to be compulsory closing at all; but, of course, the Saturday holiday is quite impracticable for the chemists anywhere outside of the centre. The question is of importance, because there are no chemists in Bradford who have not side-lines to take into account. Some curious problems are involved in the separation of medicines and surgical appliances from the other goods which they sell, when the matter of closing is in question. "What is a syphon of soda-water?" asked a chemist of the city authorities; and the reply was that if it was wanted for some purposes it was a medicine, but if for other purposes it was not a medicine. A question naturally followed as to who would determine the distinction in particular cases, and the answer was, "Well, probably the Stipendiary Magistrate might have to settle the matter."

#### East Anglian Notes.

Mr. H. G. Smith, chemist, Downham Market, is honorary secretary to a committee organising a local celebration of the Nelson centenary.

The bowling season is rapidly dying. Mr. W. H. Ratsey, Walsingham, is the latest knight of the pestle to earn distinction by winning a prize.

The food and drugs man is abroad in the district. In addition to the usual sp. æth. nit., etc., he has been taking samples of tinct. iodi and aq. calcis.

The annual market for *Brassica alba* and *B. nigra* commenced at Wisbech last Saturday, and will be continued for a few weeks. It is attended by representatives of each of the large mustard firms.

Mr. R. M. Ling, in his capacity as Chairman of the Cromer Conservative Club, has just had the unpleasant duty of prosecuting an ex-official for falsifying the "goods received" book of the institution.

A Norfolk baby has died from strangulation caused by the string of a soother round its neck becoming entangled with the eot. When discovered there was an indentation over the windpipe to the depth of half an inch.

A statement posted in London by Messrs. F. Schutze & Co. on August 11, and legibly addressed to a Cromer chemist, arrived at its destination last week, having journeyed to and from India. It is supposed that it had fallen into a larger unsealed packet.

Mr. D. Davison, of the Pier Pharmacy, Cromer, as a

member of the Norfolk County Council Education Committee, was one of the chief speakers at the annual meeting of the Cromer Technical Education Classes, and gave an outline of the work of the present session.

The harvest Festival at Dereham Parish Church is usually on a large scale. This event was brought off last week with customary success. The wife of Mr. C. Catell, chemist, presided at one of the tables in the Corn Hall, where a big public tea was held. Mrs. Catell was also responsible for the tasty decoration of the font.

Mr. E. B. Buttrum, the genial representative of Messrs. Smith & Sons, Norwich, has been missing for some few weeks from his usual haunts. Inquiry shows that on the advice of Dr. A. P. Luff he has been taking a course of brine baths at Droitwich for an attack of rheumatic gout, and has so much benefited that he hopes shortly to be again on the road.

While *molto agitato* would describe the present political atmosphere (in which some local pharmacists are enveloped) of Kings Lynn, the musical environment might be written down *grazioso*. At the annual meeting of the local musical society just held an influential committee was elected, upon which is Mr. E. A. Atmore, chemist and P.A.T.A. Secretary for Lynn.

The wife of Mr. J. A. Gardiner, chemist, High Street, Ely, was a passenger by the Norwich mail which came to grief in the early hours of September 26 near Ely. Mr. Gardiner was at the station, and, seeing the ambulance stretcher carried up the line, feared something was wrong. Despite an attempt on the part of the railway people to stop him, Mr. Gardiner ran a quarter of a mile to the train, arriving in time to assist Mrs. Gardiner to alight. She was uninjured.

#### Sheffield Notes.

The Sheffield Board of Guardians have accepted the tender of Messrs. Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., to supply drugs and sundries for the Union Dispensaries for the next six months.

Mr. G. T. W. Newsholme has been appointed by the Sheffield Board of Guardians as one of their representatives on the Distress Committee to be appointed by the City Council under the Unemployed Workmen Act, 1905.

Mr. J. T. Dobb, chemist and druggist, proposed the toast of "The Master of the Hunt" at the Stanington Hunt dinner on October 10. Mr. Dobb's seventy odd years fail to deprive him of much of his old energy, and he still takes an active part both in his business and private interests.

At the annual meeting of the Royal Hospital, held last week, it was reported that an anonymous donor had promised 5,000*l.* as a special donation for the promotion of the extension of the hospital, not on the present site, but at some more salubrious spot on the confines of the city, and an offer of 500*l.* has since been received towards the furnishing of such extension.

#### Contracts.

Hemsworth District Council have accepted the tender of Mr. George Hodgson, chemist and druggist, for the supply of disinfectants.

Branksome Urban District Council have accepted the tender of Mr. T. G. Aitken, chemist and druggist, for the ensuing half-year's supply of drugs to the hospital.

At the meeting of the London County Council on October 10 the Stores Committee reported having entered into contracts with the following firms for the supply of optical-lantern accessories: The Legal Incandescent Mantle Co., W. Watson & Sons, A. Clarkson & Co., and R. R. Beard.

#### The Professional View.

The inaugural address delivered at the Welsh University College, Bangor, by Professor Orton last week was on "Recent Advances in Chemical Science." In the course of his remarks Professor Orton, while admitting the strides made during the last ten years in chemical research, said that to-day the profits of the German chemical industries are valued at 50,000,000*l.*; 85 per cent. of the products of chemical industries which Britain requires are imported from Germany. The profits of the German coal-tar colour industry are at present not far short of 12,000,000*l.*; while in England, where that industry originated, it is doubtful if the profits exceeded three-quarters of a million.



Now an attack is being made on the indigo-market. The Germans are supplying artificial indigo made from coal-tar; if they succeed India will suffer a loss of 3,000,000*l.* per annum. Perhaps even more striking to a chemist was a comparison of the numbers of patents taken out in the last twenty-five years by the six leading German firms with those of six leading English firms. The total for the six German firms was 948, that of the six British firms 86. A comparison of the *personnel* of the German chemical-works with those in this country showed that of the chemists employed in the German factories, 74 per cent. have had the advantages of a university career, while another 10 per cent. have had a systematic and complete technical training. In English works, on the other hand, only 21 per cent. are graduates, another 10 per cent. holding a college diploma. These facts throw some light on the success of the German.

#### Sport.

Newcastle Pharmacy F.C. v. Whitley Wednesday F.C.—Played on the ground of the former, and resulted in an easy win for Whitley by 7 goals to 1.

The members of the cricket club associated with the firm of Ferris & Co., Ltd., chemists and druggists, of Bristol, have just held their annual meeting, under the presidency of Mr. W. Kent. The Secretary's report showed that out of fifteen matches played nine were won and six lost. Officers were elected as follows for the ensuing season: Captain, first eleven, Mr. George Heaven; Vice-Captain, Mr. Edward Sullivan; Captain, second eleven, Mr. Frank Croker; Vice-Captain, Mr. W. Gerrish; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. W. Kent; Hon. Secretary, Mr. H. Weekley; Committee: Messrs. F. Kerslake, C. Llewellyn, and T. Flaviour.

London College of Pharmacy Football Club.—The annual general meeting was held on October 10, Mr. H. Wootton in the chair. After the Hon. Secretary's report and the balance-sheet for the past season (showing the receipt of 18*l.* 5*s.* against an expenditure of 16*l.* 17*s.*) had been submitted and duly approved, the election of the following officers took place: President, Mr. H. Wootton; Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. G. G. Watt; Captain, Mr. Vernon Evans; Vice-Captain, Mr. Roberts; committee, Messrs. Kirkland, Sherren, Williams, and Trollope. The proceedings were rendered enthusiastic by the presence on the chairman's table of that coveted trophy, the inter-pharmacy football cup, now in the keeping of this club.

#### Disrespectful.

At a meeting of the *Sculcoates* (Hull) Board of Guardians on October 10, a letter was read from Mr. W. H. Walton, Secretary of the Hull Chemists' Trade Association, stating that the Board had recently appointed an unqualified dealer in drugs to supply the workhouse with medicines for the ensuing half-year. This, Mr. Walton said, the Association considered to be both inexpedient and illegal. The chairman (Mr. Beal) said the letter was not very respectful, and other members took the same view. Dr. Savage characterised it as more or less of a gratuitous insult to the Guardians, and said he thought the Guardians should be able to manage their business without Mr. Walton's assistance, and, without discussing the matter fully, it was decided simply to acknowledge the letter.

We understand that the contention of the Association is that in this case the purveyor of the drugs did not stand strictly in the relation of a wholesaler, though he was to supply a large quantity. The matter was brought before a meeting of the Hull Chemists' Trade Association the same evening, and, after discussion, it was decided to place the question before the Pharmaceutical Society.

At Oban Police Court on October 3, three girls were charged with stealing eight Schweppes' syphons from a box in the Great Western Hotel. The evidence showed that the girls after removing the syphons from the hotel took them to the shop of Mr. Samuel Lawrence, chemist and druggist, and offered them for sale at 1*d.* each. Mr. Lawrence was from home, and his assistants refused to give the syphons back to the girls, being suspicious of their honesty. The syphons were subsequently missed from the hotel and regained from Mr. Lawrence. Two of the girls were fined 10*s.*, or five days' imprisonment each, and the other was dismissed with an admonition.

## Irish News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

#### Business Changes.

Mr. Louis W. Longmore, pharmaceutical chemist, has moved into new premises in Mercer's Building, on the south side of The Square, Dromore. The business is styled the "Red Cross Pharmacy."

Mr. R. I. Eccles, pharmaceutical chemist, has purchased the business known as the Medical Hall, The Square, Athy, which has been carried on for some time by Mr. F. C. Large, and previously by Mr. F. J. Minchin. Mr. Eccles has had experience in Dublin and Belfast, and was for some time with Messrs. Hamilton, Long & Co., Dublin.

#### Business Note.

A statutory notice to creditors is issued in the goods of the late Mr. Robert Simpson, M.C.P.S.I., who died recently at Dublin. A distribution of assets will be made by the executrix of the will on November 15. Messrs. Ogilvy & Armstrong, Dame Street, Dublin, are the solicitors concerned in the matter.

## Scotch News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

#### Dundee Notes.

Mr. James Russell, chemist and druggist, Dundee, while enjoying a day's salmon-fishing on the Tay last week, landed a beauty weighing over twenty pounds.

Messrs. Davidson & Gray, chemists, Nethergate, Dundee, inform us that their stock has not suffered either from smoke or water by reason of the fire in Sea Wynd (see *C. & D.*, October 7, p. 565). The pharmacy escaped scot-free.

Interviewed by a "Dundee Advertiser" reporter, one of the crew of the *Stork*, which has been exiled in Hudson Strait, told how scurvy was avoided. He said they were advised by an Indian that juniper-berries boiled till the skin came off were a sovereign remedy and preventive. Following these directions they made a kind of beer which proved a splendid tonic.

#### An Edinburgh Chemist Duped.

Mr. James Dick, chemist, 16 Parsons Green Terrace, Edinburgh, has recently been made the victim of a very ingenious swindle. Besides carrying on business as a chemist, he has been for the past eighteen years postmaster for the sub-district of Piershill, and his premises have during that period been the post-office for the locality. The statement made, which the police authorities do not deny, is that several weeks ago a man, who had previously been in the shop for medicine, went into Mr. Dick's shop to get a wound in his hand dressed. During the operation a conversation sprang up between the two, among other topics discussed being post-office and telegraphic work. The man called the next day to get the dressing renewed, and on that occasion he said he was connected with the Post Office, and asked leave to "wire the Office." Mr. Dick, being evidently thrown off his guard, gave the stranger permission to use the wire, and then he left. There was, however, a painful sequel to the incident. A few days ago Mr. Dick was surprised when detectives from London took possession of his premises, closed them, and made an examination of his business books, for the purpose, they told him, of tracing a deficit of 35*l.* on his returns. The explanation given of the matter is, that the customer who had the wounded hand dressed, instead of "wiring the Office," using the code letters of a distant town as if wiring therefrom, instructed the postmaster at Portobello to give him 35*l.* on his calling there for it. On leaving Mr. Dick's shop he immediately proceeded to the post-office at Portobello, and obtained the money without any trouble. Mr. Dick was unable to identify a man who was suspected to be the swindler. The result to Mr. Dick is that he is no longer postmaster of the Piershill district, and the locality is meanwhile without a post-office.



## French News.

(From our Paris Correspondent.)

DR. G. TANRET, son of the eminent pharmacist, has recently presented himself for the M.D. diploma with a thesis on "Gentian." He has obtained two new glucosides from this plant, which he terms gentiine and gentiamarine.

M. EBERLIN, retired pharmacist, member of the Council of Hygiene and Conservator of the Marseilles Colonial Museum, has been appointed a member of the Pharmacy Inspection Committee, in place of Professor Rietsch, deceased.

**THE GRAMME MONUMENT.**—French newspapers note that Gramme, the inventor of the dynamo-electric machine, to whom his fellow-countrymen are about to erect a monument at Liège, carried out all his scientific work at Paris, and died at Bois-Colombes (a Paris suburb) in 1901.

**THE CHOLERA SCARE.**—The Minister of the Interior has communicated to the Press a report of the meeting of the Consultative Committee of Public Hygiene of France. The committee thinks "the moment has not arrived to subject travellers and goods coming from Germany to the restrictions which accompany the establishment of sanitary posts."

**HONOURING A PROFESSOR.**—The students of the Dijon Preparatory School of Pharmacy invited their professor, M. Vincent, to "assist" at their annual banquet, and profited by the occasion to offer him the insignia of "Officier d'Académie" set with precious stones, as a slight token of their esteem and gratitude. M. Vincent (who, by the way, is Mayor of the village of Voulaines) was recently awarded this "decoration" by the French Government, and, in a little speech, suitably expressed his appreciation of his pupils' delicate and flattering attention.

**NEW ADULTERATION LAW.**—Supplementary to our note last week we may add that the British Chamber of Commerce in Paris draws attention to the fact that British exporters to France should, in order to avoid the annoyance of legal proceedings, satisfy themselves that their goods contain no ingredients which are forbidden by French law, as certain articles which are considered harmless by British analysts are regarded as noxious in France, and their use is punishable by fine and imprisonment. The use of antiseptics, borax, boric acid, benzoic acid, saccharin, etc., also of several metallic substances and chemical compounds, is strictly forbidden in foodstuffs and beverages. British manufacturers who are in doubt as to whether certain ingredients used by them, and permitted in England, fall under the interdiction of the French authorities, should communicate at once with the Secretary, British Chamber of Commerce, 25 Boulevard des Italiens, Paris, who will give all information.

**THE WINTER SESSION.**—After the Long Vacation the French schools of pharmacy are now reopening for the scholastic year 1905-6. The number of students inscribed on the books of the superior schools for 1905 is 1,237 for Paris, 209 for Montpellier, and 79 for Nancy. Among the mixed faculties Bordeaux leads with 231 pharmacy pupils; Lyons now takes second place with 210, Lille has 159, and Toulouse 135. Of the "schools of full exercise" Marseilles is the most important (168 students), Rennes has 100, Nantes 82, and Algiers 55. The remaining 469 students are distributed among the twelve preparatory schools, of which Rouen leads with 67 pupils; the others have about 30 and 40; Reims, with 22 students, bringing up the rear. The total is 3,134 students, or 291 less than last year. This includes 81 who are studying for the University title of doctor of pharmacy, 21 foreigners, and 88 lady students, of whom two were born abroad.

**SUNDAY OPENING.**—"Xrayser's" proposition to take Sunday work in turns has been adopted with success in some French towns, and is certainly a great boon to the hard-worked master or assistant in a business which has an unenviable reputation for long hours. The chief objection usually lies in the fact that the more narrow-minded section of pharmacists always fear that, should their regular customer once be compelled to purchase at a neighbouring *officine* on Sunday, he or she may return there on the week-

day. The reply that, as each takes his turn, "it is fair for one as for the other" will not always convince this type of man. This is why, I fancy, at Besançon a special central establishment is provided, which opens on Sundays only. This rather exaggerated and expensive idea is, after all, only a partial remedy, and, though it doubtless better suits the public always to go to the same address, the fact that the man behind the counter changes each Sunday still allows the fascinating colleague we all fear so much the chance of spiriting away our regular customers.

## TUBERCULOSIS CONGRESS.

THE Congress has now finished its sittings. Among the more interesting discussions was one on the question of heredity in consumption, resulting in the expression of opinion by the majority that the disease is not hereditary; that the child is born free from all infection, but that the common sight of parent and child dying one after the other in so many cases is entirely attributable to the latter breathing the unhealthy air of the home and imitating the unhealthy habits of the parent. The question whether a workman, in whom some injury caused tubercular disease to show itself at the site of injury, ought to be indemnified by his employers was another interesting problem. Ample evidence was brought forth to show that in such cases the patients had the disease already in them in a passive state, and that the injury was sufficient to lower the resistance of the part, and as a consequence the disease got the upper hand. The general opinion was in favour of a small indemnity in case of such accidents arising in course of work.

A discussion on sanatoriums and dispensaries in the fight against tuberculosis elicited the following opinions: That dispensaries are useful in educating the public on the ideal life for the prevention of consumption; that the use of sanatoriums is to cure early cases and send them back into public life with formed habits of a healthy existence, and that sanatoriums alone are not sufficient to stamp out the disease; that, for people returning from sanatoriums, there should be a convalescent establishment where they would become gradually accustomed to perform their whole day's work; also that a sort of retreat or farm, or something similar, where the incurable could be isolated, is a necessary adjunct to sanatoriums.

Professor Behring has simply stated, somewhat prosily, to be sure, that he thinks he has discovered a new cure, but its exact nature is yet to remain unknown. Conjecture and the amount of publicity given to his statement are quite uncalled for in the absence of any facts.

## Russian Notes.

**COMPANY-PHARMACY.**—Certain pharmacists who are without work, says the "Sviet," have decided to agitate for the opening of pharmacies on their own account with share capital. The important reduction in prices would be serious competition for the large pharmacies, says the journal.

**OVER THE BARRIER.**—The following preparations have, according to the "Journal of the Medical Council" been admitted into Russia: Ten per cent. solution of camphor in almond oil, and fluid extract of *cereus grandiflorus*, prepared ready for sale by Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co.; vegetable powder and ointment by Messrs. Morrison & Co. Permission has been refused to Messrs. Morrison to import their vegetable pills and vegetable cathartic pills.

**WORKING-HOURS COMPROMISE.**—According to the "Pharmatzevticheski Vestnik," whilst nearly over all Russia the hard-worked pharmacist-assistants are struggling for an eight-hours' day, there are some assistants in Kasan actively opposing the movement. For example, in the Krache pharmacy, instead of the double shift, every third day off had been instituted, and the new manager, Schmol, seeking to introduce the double shift, was opposed by a group of six men. A compromise resulted. Those who wish to stand idle every third day, whilst working the other two days in full, may do so; whilst for the rest the two eight-hours' shifts are at work.



## India and the East.

(News from our own Correspondents.)

MR. ALEXANDER MACKIE, representing Dakin Bros., W. Butcher & Sons, and other London houses, was in Singapore when the mail left.

AS THE INJECTION OF COCAINE in place of morphine is assuming very large proportions amongst the Chinese, the Straits Government is to introduce a Cocaine Ordinance shortly.

THE FEDERAL DISPENSARY, LTD., of Kuala Lumpur, have issued a series of attractive picture postcards illustrating Malayan scenes and life. This is a sideline which chemists in the East could take up with advantage.

THE FIRST PROSECUTION under the Poison Ordinance of 1905 took place on September 12, when Tan Hok Seng, a picture-dealer, was charged with selling cyanides of gold and silver. Mr. Seelhorst, Assistant Government Analyst, declared the stuff to be poison. Defendant was fined \$50.

NOT THE CHEMIST.—The "Mr. Gray," assistant to Messrs. Treacher & Co., Ltd., at Poona, who is ill with enteric (as reported in our issue of September 2, p. 399), is, we learn, not Mr. P. B. Gray, chemist and druggist, but an assistant in another branch of the business.

A NEW MANAGER.—The Dispensary, Ltd., Kuala Lumpur, have secured the services of Mr. J. V. Booth, chemist and druggist (Great Britain), who for some months has been engaged by Messrs. Graham & Co. at Penang. Mr. Booth was formerly in business at Taiping, and is well acquainted with business methods in Malaya.

LOCAL PLANTERS IN PERAK are submitting samples of their products to the Imperial Institute for examination and report. Recently samples of patchouli and citronella oils from Kellas Estate have been reported favourably upon. A sample of bat guano from caves in Selangor was found to be deficient in nitrogen and potassium, and not considered to be able to compete with the present sources of supply.

CINCHONA EXTINCT IN BURMA.—The Forest Department in Burma once had a small experimental cinchona-plantation at Thandaung. Apparently it has altogether failed, for, according to the appendix to the Burma season and crop report for the year ending June 30, 1905, not a single acre of cinchona is cultivated in the province now. The "Indian Agriculturist" suggests that it might certainly be tried in the Government experimental gardens at Maymyo.

STRAITS PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of this Association was held at Singapore on September 11, Mr. J. McKenzie, President, in the chair. After the minutes of the previous meeting had been read and confirmed, the President informed the meeting that he, along with Mr. G. W. Crawford, had been asked by the Government to sit on a committee to consider and report on the rules of the Poison Ordinance, and he trusted that they would be able to get several alterations made. As the Government had given no information concerning the questions to be raised, nothing definite could be done until such time as the committee had their preliminary meeting. Mr. David Turner, who had recently come out as the manager of the British Dispensary, was elected a member of the Association.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT QUININE.—The annual report of the Government cinchona plantation and factory in Bengal for 1904-5 states that the issues of quinine sulphate amounted to 237,849 oz., being an increase of 45,505 oz. over last year's issue, and the largest amount ever sent out by the Calcutta office. During October demands were so urgent and heavy that 1,000 lbs. had to be purchased from the Madras Government factory. There was an increase of 1,667 lbs. in the quantity required by medical depôts, an increase of 800 lbs. in the quantity required by the Inspector-General of Prisons in Bengal for making up into pice packets, and an increase of 459 lbs. 13 oz. in the quantity taken by Government dispensaries and officers. The issue of cinchona febrifuge shows a decrease of 112 lbs., due chiefly to the fact that the medical depôts,

the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, and the Inspector-General of Prisons among them took 379 lbs. 8 oz. less than last year's supply. The general public, on the other hand, purchased 263 lbs. 12 oz. more than they did last year. There has been very little demand for sulphate of cinchonidine. There was in stock on April 1, 1904, 290 lbs., and during the year 540 lbs. was manufactured. Of the total of 835 lbs., only 51 lbs. 4 oz. has been issued during the year. The quantity of sulphate of quinine issued for conversion into pice packets during the year was 4,660 lbs., being an increase of 746 lbs. over last year's issue.

CARRIAGE OF COMPRESSED GASES.—The Railway Board of India have issued the following new rules regarding the carriage of compressed oxygen, compressed or liquefied carbonic-acid gas, compressed coal-gas, compressed hydrogen, liquefied anhydrous ammonia or compressed ammonia gas, liquefied or compressed nitrous oxide, liquefied or compressed sulphurous-acid gas (sulphur dioxide) :

1. These gases must be packed in cylinders.
2. Cylinders must be made of wrought iron or mild steel of the best quality containing not more than 0.25 per cent. of carbon, thoroughly annealed after manufacture, of sufficient strength and efficiently tested, and must not exceed 8 feet in length and 10 inches in diameter.
3. Cylinders must be separately and securely packed in a strong wooden case, or in a covering made of closely plaited 1-inch (circumference) hemp or coir; except that several small cylinders not exceeding 18 inches in length and 4 inches in diameter may be packed in one box, provided each cylinder is contained in a separate compartment or is separately encased in closely plaited 1-inch (circumference) hemp or coir. Each box must not contain more than 25 cylinders, and the gross weight of each box and contents must not exceed  $3\frac{1}{2}$  maunds.
4. Cylinders containing atmospheric air, coal-gas, hydrogen, or oxygen must not be charged to a greater pressure than 1,800 lbs. per square inch.
5. No cylinders may contain, per pound of water capacity, more than  $\frac{3}{4}$  lb. of carbon dioxide (carbonic-acid gas);  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. of anhydrous ammonia;  $\frac{3}{4}$  lb. of nitrous oxide; or  $1\frac{1}{4}$  lb. of sulphur dioxide (sulphurous-acid gas) respectively.
6. Cylinders must be carefully handled, and must not be exposed to the rays of the sun, nor to the heat of a fire, stove, or other source of heat.

THE SALE OF MORPHINE.—The Commissioner of Customs (salt, opium, and abkari) at Poona has issued a notice to the effect that morphine hydrochlorate comes under the definition of "opium" as given in Section 3 of the Opium Act, 1878, and as the consumption of this drug is increasing, it is considered advisable that its sale should only be allowed for *bona-fide* medical purposes, and that no licences for sale should be granted to any persons other than approved medical practitioners, chemists, and druggists. To secure these objects it is proposed to make certain additions and alterations in the opium rules and the medical practitioner's licence (which is also used for chemists and druggists). These alterations are specified in the Government notification as follows :

After Clause (iii.) of Rule 4 of the said rules, "add" the following clause, namely :

(iv.) No person, other than the holder of a medical practitioner's licence granted under Clause (a) of Rule 6, shall have in his possession more than half a grain of morphia or any preparation containing more than half a grain of morphia."

In Rule 7 of the said rules, after the word "weight" the words "or of morphia exceeding half a grain or any preparation containing more than half a grain of morphia" shall be "inserted."

(1) To Clause 6 of the Special Licence to Medical Practitioners, marked Form A and printed as Appendix 1 to the said rules, "add" the following, namely :

"Morphia (hydrochlorate of morphia),  $\frac{1}{2}$  grain.

"Any preparations of morphia containing more than  $\frac{1}{2}$  grain of morphia."

(2) In Clause 11 of the said licence, after the word "opium" in the second place where it occurs, the words "and also of morphia and of any preparation of morphia" shall be "inserted."

(3) In Clause 12 of the said licence, after the word "opium" in the second place where it occurs, the words "and any morphia or any preparation of morphia" shall be "inserted."

These new rules are said to be rendered necessary by the abnormal increase in the use of morphine.



## South African News.

(From our own Correspondents.)

Note.—"The Chemist and Druggist" is regularly supplied by order to all the members of all the Pharmaceutical Societies in British South Africa, viz.:

South African Pharmaceutical Association.  
Pharmaceutical Society of Cape Colony.  
Natal Pharmaceutical Society.  
Transvaal Pharmaceutical Society.  
Rhodesia Pharmaceutical Society.  
Northern District Chemists' Association.  
Pharmaceutical Society of Orange River Colony.

### Cape Colony.

**BUSINESS CHANGE.**—Mr. A. Pirie, chemist and druggist, has joined Mr. W. A. Sleggs, chemist and druggist, Mowbray, Cape Colony, and will carry on the business as Sleggs & Pirie.

**STRYCHNINE IN MEDICINE.**—After a hearing extending over two days before the Hon. Justice Sheil, at Port Elizabeth, Charles Richard, who was charged with culpable homicide, was acquitted. The case excited considerable interest throughout the district, and a crowded court followed the evidence with the closest attention. Particulars of the police-court proceedings a few months ago have already appeared in this journal, but the chief features may be briefly recapitulated:

On May 20 the infant child of a Mrs. Bryant was treated by a local doctor for a slight cough. He wrote a prescription for a simple cough-mixture, containing, amongst other ingredients, tincture of squill. This was dispensed by accused, an assistant with Messrs. Willett & Co. The first dose was administered to the child the following morning. The mother noticed rigidity setting in about five or ten minutes after giving the mixture, and promptly sent for the doctor. Despite his efforts the child died a few hours later. The analysis showed traces of strychnine in the organs, and it was also discovered in the residue of the bottle dispensed. Richard was arrested, and at first charged with wilful murder, but this charge was afterwards altered to one of culpable homicide, and bail was reduced to two sureties of 50*l.* each. A great deal of expert evidence was called, the defence alleging that the effects of the mixture might be due to squill, and not to strychnine.

After a long and careful hearing, his Lordship, in summing up, said it was for the jury to say if the child died from strychnine-poisoning, and if so whether the person who put this strychnine into the mixture was the accused. The jury, after a short absence from court, unanimously returned a verdict of not guilty, and the accused was discharged.

**CHEMISTS' LICENCES.**—A meeting of the committee which was recently formed to inquire into the position of chemists with regard to their own and shopkeepers' licences was called for the second week of September. Apparently the enthusiasm which was evoked when the previous meeting was held had considerably abated, as out of more than twelve committee members appointed only four beside the President attended. After a little discussion it was decided that

The work of making representations to the Government *re* the injustice to the chemist in making him take out two licences in order to carry on his legitimate business be left to the Pharmaceutical Society, who are already working in this direction, and that the members of the recently formed committee pledge themselves to assist the Society in every way they can.

This was carried unanimously and the meeting terminated. In reference to this question our representative finds that while most of the large houses have already taken out the general dealer's licence for each of their retail establishments, in addition to the chemist's licence they already hold, other members of the profession have decided not to take out the former one, but to continue trading as before. We understand that it is the intention of the authorities to allow a month's grace before moving in the matter, but after that time they will take proceedings against any chemist not holding a general dealer's licence who may, in their opinion, be selling anything that may not be dealt in by a chemist "as such." Birdseed, furniture-polish, and dyes are mentioned as among prohibited articles, so it is apparent the official view of a chemist "as such" is rather a narrow one, and it will be difficult for members of the craft to fall in with the authorities' ideas.

### Natal.

**PALMISTRY.**—Madame La Rose, palmist, was charged at the Ladysmith Police Court with contravening the Medical and Pharmacy Act by wrongfully and unlawfully practising as a medical practitioner, by medically treating a certain native girl, and charging a fee. Fined 10*l.*

**THE STORES FAIL.**—After a short and unsuccessful career the Naval, Military, and Civil Service Supply Stores, Ltd., has been obliged to close down. The goods are now being offered at reduced prices to get rid of the stock. The pharmacy department has been closed for some time, and the contents, including the fixtures, are being sold at nominal prices. Some of the local chemists have been picking up "bargains" in the way of fixtures.

**A BOTANIC "PROFESSOR."**—The Medical Council are putting down the unlicensed persons who claim to be medical practitioners with a strong hand. The latest is that of "Professor" G. H. Raymond, who described himself as a botanic physician, declaring that he had practised as such in England. It was proved by the Criminal Investigation Department that he had had consultations with patients and given medicine, for which offence he was mulcted in a fine of 10*l.*, or, in default, one month's imprisonment.

**A PROMISSORY-NOTE CASE.**—In the Supreme Court, Maritzburg, in the week ending September 16, judgment was given in the case of the American Medicine Co. v. H. J. Brereton, chemist, Durban. The company are the proprietors of several remedies, amongst them being wine of cardui, Thetford's black draught, Ross's life pills, and wonderful dream-salve. These goods were purchased from the plaintiff company by Mr. Brereton some time in February last year, and owing to some disagreement with the manager of the company (Mr. Jordan) relative to the right of the sole agency for the goods in Natal, Mr. Brereton refused to honour the promissory note for 220*l.* when it fell due. In order to strengthen his case Mr. Brereton had four chemists in business in Durban to give evidence on his behalf, all of whom stated that they had not given orders to Mr. Jordan for the remedies, such orders to have been part of the contract on the side of the plaintiff company. It was also alleged that the company had given the "sole agency" to other firms in the town, and thereby broken the terms of the verbal agreement. In giving judgment for the plaintiffs, the Chief Justice (Sir Henry Bale, K.C.M.G.) said that the defendant's ground for refusing to meet the promissory note was that the transaction in respect of which the promissory note had been given had been induced by false and untrue representations; that Mr. Jordan, plaintiffs' manager, had already obtained and delivered to the defendant certain goods which were to be covered by orders to be procured by the plaintiffs' manager, and that these orders had not been forthcoming. There had not been a written agreement, but he would assume for the purposes of his judgment that the agreement consisted of the understanding that Jordan should find orders for the goods. The defendant's remedy clearly was by way of claim in reconvention for damages for breach of contract. It appeared, however, that no such claim had been filed. No complaint had been made by Brereton for a very considerable time in respect of the alleged breach of agreement. Brereton had accepted the goods, disposed of some of them, and had, contrary to his duty, endeavoured to undersell the goods. It should rather have been his duty to preserve the goods if he had intended to repudiate the contract. In any case, it was an instance in which prompt repudiation was required. Even supposing the representations regarding the orders had actually taken place, defendant was not entitled to say that he was not liable for the promissory note. There was also the fact that the defendant relied largely upon fraud, and had not proved fraud. Referring to the case of the American Medicine Co. v. Messrs. Stantial & Allerston, chemists, Maritzburg, which was decided some months ago, the Chief Justice observed that the judgment in that case had clearly indicated that the remedy was not for the rescission of contract for sale, but was rather for a claim in a reconvention regarding possible breach of contract. Justices Broome and Beaumont concurred, judgment being entered for plaintiffs, with costs.

### Transvaal.

**THE PHARMACY ORDINANCE** passed the third reading in the Legislative Council on Thursday, September 14, and was expected to be gazetted within a week.



**THE OPIUM TRADE.**—The Ordinance promised by the Attorney-General has been introduced in the Legislative Council, which will enforce the same penalties in the case of opium-selling to Chinese as those enforced for supplying intoxicating liquor to coloured people. In this connection a local newspaper states that a "syndicate" was recently formed to carry on the trade along the Reef, and that with a view to eluding the Customs authorities were to import opium in food-tins.

### TRANSVAAL PHARMACY BOARD.

THE monthly meeting of the Transvaal Pharmacy Board was held in the Board's Office, Education Buildings, Johannesburg, on Friday, September 15, under the presidency of Mr. J. H. Dinwoodie. There were also present Dr. J. van Niekerk, Messrs. B. O. Jones, R. Butters, J. R. Jones, and W. T. Skinn, and the Secretary, W. A. J. Cameron.

#### THE PHARMACY ORDINANCE.

The Chairman submitted a report of the recent deputation which had interviewed the Government and the unofficial members of the Legislative Council in connection with the Pharmacy Ordinance. It was then explained that the Board was willing that storekeepers living outside municipal areas should be allowed to continue selling Dutch medicines. The unofficial members agreed that the Magistrate should be empowered to refuse a licence to any unqualified person in towns like Johannesburg, Pretoria, Germiston, Boksburg, etc., or in places where two chemists are practising. No further concession was made. On the suggestion of Mr. B. Owen Jones, the Secretary was instructed to communicate with the Colonial Secretary, and ascertain what arrangement had actually been made.

#### THE SALE OF OPIUM.

A letter was read from Messrs. Lennon, Ltd., stating that they learned that large quantities of opium were being shipped to Johannesburg, and evidently afterwards found their way to the Chinese coolies. They thought that the Board should take steps to bring to book the persons who were engaged in the traffic.

The Secretary gave a report on his examination of the poison-books of several chemists in Johannesburg. In one case (a chemist in Commissioner Street) he found that the following sales of opium had taken place on different dates in July and August: 336 lbs., 18 lbs., 28 lbs., 7 lbs., 31 lbs., and 48 lbs. With one exception these quantities were sold to Chinamen for smoking-purposes. One lot was said to have been sold under a medical certificate, but the doctor whose name was used, on being communicated with, denied that he had granted a certificate, and said if such a certificate existed it must be a forgery.

The Chairman said it was gratifying to know that only three chemists were carrying on this traffic amongst the sixty or seventy chemists between Krugersdorp and Boksburg. One of these three had just informed him that he had cabled to London stopping further shipments from being dispatched. Of course, the ugly fact remained that two of these chemists between them had imported during August two tons of Persian opium, and an examination of their poison-books disclosed only a few pounds sold. It was plain, in his opinion, that they had been selling the drug without registering the sale, thus rendering themselves liable to the penalties under the Ordinance exactly like the unqualified merchant. The general dealers who were trading in opium appeared to be the same class of people who previously ran the illicit liquor trade. He was informed that many of these young labourers who came from Northern China had never used opium until they reached the Rand. The comparative affluence in which they now lived enabled them to pay for it, and the older coolies showed them where to buy it, and taught them how to use it. Anything which detracted from the usefulness of these imported labourers injured the mining industry, on which they all depended, and he was glad to hear that the three wholesale firms of chemists in Johannesburg were discouraging the traffic. It was not difficult to foresee that the Government would not tolerate the importation of opium in unreasonable quantities much longer, and if they soon had legislation controlling the importation of that drug, they could only blame the few chemists who had abused the position of trust in which they were all placed by statute.

Mr. B. Owen Jones pointed out that many storekeepers were involved in the traffic, as well as several chemists. He moved that the Pharmacy Board express its disapprobation of the traffic, and said he hoped it would go out to the public that the Board was entirely opposed to the sale of opium for smoking-purposes. The motion was carried unanimously.

The following were registered to practise as chemists and druggists in the Transvaal: Messrs. Garvie, Rawlinson, and Walton.

## Australasian News.

The fullest information regarding the Australasian drug-trade and pharmacy is given in "The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia," a journal established by the proprietors of this journal, and published in Melbourne, Vic. Copies of the monthly issue can be obtained at 6d. each, post free, from the office of "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

### New Zealand.

MR. W. C. FITZGERALD, late of Wanganui, has taken over the business of Mr. Robins at Waihi, N.Z.

**NORTHERN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, N.Z.**—The circular calling the meeting for August 22 mentioned that the aims of the Association are:

1. The promotion of legislation that will conserve to chemists the sole right of retailing poisons and patent medicines containing poisons.
2. Co-operation with the Southern Associations and the manufacturers and agents of proprietary and patent medicines in the formation of a controlling association on the lines of the P.A.T.A. of Great Britain and of the N.A.R.D. of America for the combating of the cutting evil and the fixing of minimum retail prices for all patent medicines.
3. The establishment of a School of Pharmacy in connection with the Auckland University College or with the Technical School.

### Queensland.

**RECIPROCITY.**—At the last meeting of the Queensland Pharmacy Board, Mr. J. W. Ward referred to the fact that the Tasmanian Council have refused to register him, on the ground that he was not domiciled, nor likely to be domiciled, in Tasmania (see *C. & D.*, September 23, p. 497). The Registrar was directed to draw the Tasmanian Council's attention to the fact that the agreement to reciprocate is not subject to any such conditions, and that the Queensland Board could no refuse nor delay registration if the application complies with the requirements of the Act and regulations. The Board are in favour of uniformity of action, and (after all precautions had been taken) the facilitating of registration.

### South Australia.

**B.P. AMENDMENTS.**—The committee of the Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia who have been considering the question recommend the following additions and alterations in the British Pharmacopœia:

#### TO BE MADE OFFICIAL.

Bismuthi Citras, Elixir Simplex, Glycerin Belladonna, Granati Fructus Cortex, Strychnina Nitras, Syrupus Ferri Phosphatis Comp. (after Parrish's formula), Tinct. Chlorof. Comp., Tinct. Granati Fructus Cort., Tinct. Zingiberis Fort. Also the following in the Indian and Colonial Addendum: Hirudo Australis, Oleum Gaultheria, Acacia Cortex and a decoction, Alstoria and a tincture, Grindelia and a liquid extract, Oliveri Cortex and a tincture, Viburnum and a liquid extract.

#### DETAILED SUGGESTIONS.

Acid Hydrocyani Dil.—That in the tests the complete precipitation process be adopted in lieu of the half-precipitation process now official.

Extract Glycyrrh. Liq.—That this be made from the soft extract to a sp. gr. 1.20, and one-fourth volume alcohol added.

Lin. Pot. Iod. c. Sapone.—That after "waterbath," in the monograph, be added—"having noted the weight of dish and contents, heat, stirring until dissolved; make up with hot distilled water to observed weight."

Liquor Ammon. Acet. Fort.—That a stronger solution of acetate of ammonia be official, concentrated four times, and made by neutralising a definite quantity of acetic acid.

Liquor Bismuth et Ammon. Cit.—That a method on the lines of that official in the 1885 edition (the solution of citrate of bismuth in ammonia) be adopted. Also that the strength of bismuth solution, as well as of all preparations of bismuth, be estimated in terms of oxide in lieu of sulphide.

Pulv. Rhei Co.—That magnesium carbonate replace magnesium oxide in the formula.

Succus Limonis.—That this be omitted.

Syrupus Limonis.—That this be made with a solution of citric acid and flavoured with tincture of lemon.

Syrupus Zingiberis.—Similar to 1885 formula.

Vinum Xericum.—That the description be similar to the suggestion, as follows: A Spanish wine, or a wine of a pale



yellowish-brown colour, containing not less than 16 per cent. of ethyl hydroxide by volume. It should be free from added sugar or colouring matter, and show no green fluorescence when exposed to the direct rays of the sun in an otherwise dark place.

In a covering letter the committee explain the reasons for their recommendations with regard to restoring some of the 1885 formula and the inclusion of well-tried non-official formulæ on the ground that medical practice in South Australia seems to require their recognition. The liquid extract of liquorice, solution of bismuth citrate, syrups of lemon and ginger, and compound rhubarb powder also are in accordance with general practice in pharmacy. The definition of sherry in the Pharmacopœia limits the use to a Spanish wine, and this (sherry), according to Thudicum, may be a most uncertain product. Hence the recommendation of the open use of a wine of the sherry type of a quality which Mr. Cleland, president of the Winegrowers' Association of South Australia, assures the committee can be readily obtained. And in view of the fact that medical practice of the present day is largely based on unofficial handbooks on materia medica and therapeutics, with prescribing notes, the committee recommend the consideration of the issue of the book of national medicine in a double form—a small, compact manual for the physician, omitting characters, tests, and appendices, and a complete text-book for the pharmacist.

#### Victoria.

P.A.T.A.—The September list of the P.A.T.A. of Victoria includes Scott's emulsion and Feltoe's lime-juice cordial. Mr. Fox, the Australasian representative of Scott & Bowne, informed the Council that his firm have placed Scott's emulsion on the list, having found the results so satisfactory in Great Britain. Scott's emulsion is also placed on the N.S.W. list.

WOMEN PHARMACISTS.—On July 26 an inaugural meeting of women who are registered as pharmacists was held at Melbourne to discuss the advisability of forming an association. It was resolved to proceed, and the first meeting was held in the Board-room, College of Pharmacy, on August 2. A large number of members were enrolled, and the following officers were elected: President, J. B. Wollen; Vice-President, M. A. Bignell; Secretary, E. Stoddart, 449 Burwood Road, Hawthorn; Assistant-Secretary, M. E. Bignell; Treasurer, A. M. Imes; Committee, M. A. Bignell, S. A. George, M. A. Bignell, A. M. Imes, E. Stoddart, J. B. Wollen. The objects of this Society are to promote the interests of women pharmacists generally, and especially to prevent cutting of salaries. Since the last meeting the Lord Mayor has consented to act as patron of the Society. Rules have been printed.

COMMISSION TO DOCTORS.—On August 9 in the Victorian State Parliament, Mr. Prendergast, referring to the allegations of Mr. Mackey (*C. & D.*, September 23, p. 497), made the following remarks in discussing the Commerce Bill:

The honary Minister made a positive statement the other night that doctors were in the habit of receiving commission from chemists. I saw some letters in the press concerning this statement, and saying that this sort of thing did not take place. I, however, have had ocular demonstration that it does take place. A bill was shown to me the other day by a medical man, embracing the sum of 2*l.* 10*s.* as sent to a doctor by a chemist. The chemist had accepted 2*l.* as payment in full, and allowed 10*s.* off for the doctor's commission. That bill was shown to me in a medical man's hands.

As the C.D.A. adds, it is only reasonable for any chemist to charge wholesale prices to a doctor for articles required for his own use or that of his family.

#### Commonwealth.

DUTY ON COCOA-BUTTER SUBSTITUTES.—A Customs notice was issued by the Commonwealth Department of Trade and Customs on July 21, 1905, notifying that the following articles which are capable of being used as substitutes for cocoa-butter will be charged with the same duty as "cocoa-butter"—viz., 1*d.* per lb.—on importation into the Commonwealth: nucolard, nucoline, cottoline, kunerol, solidified cocoonut oil.

## Information Wanted.

Inquiries for the names and addresses of manufacturers, or other trade information, not traceable by reference to the advertisement-pages of "The Chemist and Druggist" and the "C. & D. Diary," or not filed in our private register, are inserted here free of charge. Postcard or other replies to any of the sub-joined inquiries (addressed to the Editor "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.), will be esteemed.

- 9/191. Makers of "Levurine."
- 87/50. Who makes a cheap form of spirometer?
- 87/50. Makers of the "Unique" hot-water bottle.
- 86/46. What is "Prolactol," and where can it be obtained?
- 81/65. Who are the makers of guttapercha caustic-holders?
- 76/8. Address of maker or agent of "Mrs. Evaline's Patent Washable Towels."
- 171/26. The address of a Continental firm who supply cheap bacteriological incubators.
- 5/10. Where can information be had about Moser's polyvalent scarlatina streptococcus serum?
- 88/63. Who are agents in Great Britain for the Castille soap made by Tivollier de Gourjon, Marseilles?
- 92/40. Who are the makers of Calvert's Pig-powders? The powders sell at 1*s.* 9*d.* the packet; the address is given as London.

## The Week's Poisonings.

THREE of the seven deaths by poisoning that are reported as having taken place during the past week were misadventures. In one of the cases Mr. Isaacs, a well-known Bristol man, was given a poisonous embrocation in place of medicine, and died as a result. In another a gardener named Whittington, of Eastchurch, Sheppey, died through drinking carbolic acid in mistake for phosphoric. Joseph Robinson, a Liversedge manufacturer of some standing, drank a large quantity of nitric acid as a result of depression following insomnia. Harriet Pummell (57), of Blackfriars Road, S.E., drank a fatal dose of belladonna liniment which had been obtained from Guy's Hospital. The liniment was supplied in a blue fluted bottle and was labelled "Poison," but the Coroner, at the inquest, remarked that the nature of the liniment was not indicated on the label. The house surgeon at Guy's, who was giving evidence, said it was not necessary; but the Coroner (Dr. Waldo) said that chemists when selling poisons are compelled not only to employ the word "Poison," but to state what particular poison the bottle contained. Three fatalities from laudanum-poisoning have occurred. The death of Captain Logan, of the steamship *Haselmere*, at Briton Ferry, was found to be due to an overdose of laudanum taken by misadventure. The others were suicides, the victims being William Turner (69), an inmate of the Mansfield Workhouse, and Bessie Brett (20), of Portobello Road, W. At the inquest on the latter evidence was given by James Alexander Laurie, chemist and druggist, assistant at the Pharmacie Normale, 60 Old Compton Street, Soho, who identified deceased as a young woman who had frequently gone to the Pharmacie Normale for laudanum. He supplied her with 2 drachms in a bottle similar to that produced a few days before her death. The bottle was labelled "Laudanum—Poison." The usual verdict was returned.

PLAYS MANY PARTS.—That "The Professional Secret," the new medical play performed at the Chatelet Theatre, Paris, before the members of the Tuberculosis Congress, was written by a medical man, was generally known. It transpires that the author was Dr. Henri de Rothschild, the member of a millionaire family, whose name has frequently been mentioned in these columns as a savant and philanthropist.



## Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.

### COUNCIL-MEETING.

THE reconstituted Council met at 67 Lower Mount Street, Dublin, on Wednesday, October 4, Mr. W. F. Wells presiding. Other members of the Council present were Dr. J. A. Walsh, Messrs. W. V. Johnston, John Smith, G. D. Beggs, C. P. Fairweather, T. N. Moffitt, Jas. Tate, H. V. Golden, and D. M. Watson.

#### MR. MONTGOMERY'S RETIREMENT.

Mr. WELLS said he had written to Mr. Montgomery, Belfast, in pursuance of the instructions of the Council, asking him to reconsider his resignation from the Council, and the following was Mr. Montgomery's reply:

147 Royal Avenue, Belfast,  
September 9, 1905.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT,—Your favour of the 7th duly to hand. I beg to thank you and the Council for the resolution and for the kind words and expressions of regret on my retiring from the Council; and I prize it all the more that during the many years I was one of your number what little service I was able to render for the welfare of the Society was recognised and appreciated. As to reconsidering, I can only say that if I had followed my own personal inclinations in the matter the question would not have arisen, and that my deciding to not seek re-election has not been come to before due consideration; and I assure you it is with much regret I cannot possibly accede to the wish of my brother councillors, and especially the Dublin members, who have always extended to me and my Northern brethren that friendship and consideration which makes a seat on the Council as great a pleasure as it is an honour. In retiring from your Board, may I say that it will always be my desire to render any service or assistance to your Council on matters pertaining to the North that may be in my power? And to you, Mr. President, permit me to place on record my high appreciation of the unbiased and impartial manner you held the reins of office during your term of Presidentship.—I beg to remain, faithfully yours,

JOHNSTON MONTGOMERY.

W. F. Wells, Esq., President P.S.I.

On the motion of Mr. BEGGS, seconded by Mr. SMITH, the letter was ordered to be inserted on the minutes, and the Council also added an expression of regret at losing Mr. Montgomery's valuable services.

#### ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Mr. WELLS said he had great pleasure in proposing that Dr. Walsh be elected President for the ensuing year. He did not think it was at all necessary to say any words of praise of him. He believed Dr. Walsh would fill the position admirably, and would do his work to the satisfaction of the Council. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. BEGGS seconded the motion. Dr. Walsh had, he said, served his apprenticeship for the position; he knew the whole working of the Society, and he (Mr. Beggs) believed that with Dr. Walsh the Society would go on and flourish. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. TATE (Belfast) joined in the congratulation on the fact that Dr. Walsh had been called to the Presidential chair.

The motion having been passed by acclamation, Mr. Wells vacated the chair, and Dr. Walsh took it.

Mr. BEGGS then proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Wells for the able manner in which he had conducted the affairs of the Society during the period he had been in the chair. Although Mr. Wells had left the position, yet he was still on the Council, and the Society, he (Mr. Beggs) knew, could always count on Mr. Wells's sage and good advice. In fact, he would be as useful at the side of the table as in the chair. The Society had had a pleasant and quiet time during Mr. Wells's presidency, but if any little bit of noise should occur in the future—and they had had some slight scimmages in that room—(laughter)—Mr. Wells's advice would be most useful. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. SMITH, in seconding the motion, said Mr. Wells had a most marvellous grasp of all details in connection with the working of the Society, and it would be very difficult to find anyone with the information that Mr. Wells possessed of the Society's working. (Hear, hear.)

The PRESIDENT (Dr. Walsh) said he could not find words to express to them the very deep gratitude he felt to each

and every one of them for conferring upon him the great honour of electing him to the position of President of that Society. He was deeply sensible of the high position to which they had unanimously elected him, and the more he thought of it, the more he was inclined to think that the members of the Council in doing so had allowed their hearts to run away with their heads. (No, no.) When he considered the men who had preceded him, and the manner in which they had upheld the best traditions of the Society, he felt quite overpowered at the thought of trying to emulate them, and to none of his predecessors did that remark more apply than to his immediate predecessor, Mr. Wells. (Hear, hear.) He (Dr. Walsh) knew he could count on the able assistance and advice of Mr. Wells during his term of office. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Wells was an old Parliamentary hand; he had the Pharmacy Acts at his finger-ends, and he (Dr. Walsh) would not be allowed to go far astray as long as Mr. Wells occupied a seat at that table. (Hear, hear.) He asked the Council to bear with his shortcomings in the chair; but they might rely upon it that he would do his utmost to uphold the Society while he occupied the onerous and responsible position to which they had elected him. (Hear, hear.)

The President then put the vote of thanks to Mr. Wells to the meeting, and it was passed with acclamation.

Mr. WELLS, in thanking the members, said he had had a peaceful time in the chair, although he had got the name of a fighter. (Laughter.) But on that topic all he could say was that he was a true Irishman, and one of the characteristics of the Irishman was that he was never at peace unless he was fighting. (Laughter.) He was pleased to see Dr. Walsh in the chair, and he could assure that gentleman that at all times he (Mr. Wells) would give his advice and the benefit of his experience freely. (Hear, hear.) The position of President was made pleasant by the kindness of the members of the Council, and by the able and courteous manner in which the Registrar (Mr. Ferrall) discharged his duty. (Hear, hear.) He (Mr. Wells) desired to thank the members of the Council and Mr. Ferrall for the able assistance he had received from them during the period he was in the chair.

#### ELECTION OF VICE-PRESIDENT.

The PRESIDENT then proposed the election of Mr. John Smith as Vice-President. Mr. Smith had been Treasurer for several years, and no one knew the inner workings of the Society better than Mr. Smith did. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. W. V. JOHNSTON seconded the motion and Mr. BEGGS supported it, both gentlemen bearing testimony to the able way in which Mr. Smith took care of the purse of the Society.

The motion passed unanimously.

Mr. SMITH said if he were to consult his own feelings he would be strongly inclined to decline the honour they had conferred upon him; for although the President did the lion's share of the work, the office of Vice-President was an onerous and honourable one, and one that required to be looked after. However, as he had been approached in the matter, and as it was the unanimous wish of the Council that he should take up the position, he felt he could not decline their kind proposal. (Hear, hear.)

#### OTHER ELECTIONS.

On the motion of Mr. WELLS, seconded by Mr. TATE, Mr. G. D. Beggs was elected Hon. Treasurer, a position which, they said, he had formerly filled with great satisfaction. The motion passed unanimously, and Mr. Beggs briefly returned thanks.

On the motion of Mr. BEGGS, seconded by Mr. JOHNSTON, Mr. Batt and Mr. Watson were elected auditors.

THE LAW COMMITTEE is to consist of the President, Vice-President, Messrs. Beggs, Johnston, Tate, Watson, Wells, Batt, Blair, Moffitt, and Fairweather.

COMMITTEE TO INSPECT CANDIDATES' CERTIFICATES.—Messrs. Batt, Beggs, Johnston, Watson, and Wells.

GENERAL PURPOSES COMMITTEE.—Messrs. Batt, Beggs, Brittain, Johnston, Watson, Michie, and Fairweather.



**SCHOOL COMMITTEE.**—Messrs. Beggs, Connor, Johnston, Michie, Watson, Tate, and Moffit.

**COMMITTEE TO EXAMINE DECLARATIONS**, etc., of candidates for examination and registration as registered druggists.—Messrs. Batt, Doig, Jamison, Tate, and Wells.

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

Letters were read from Dr. R. Watt, M.P.S.I., tendering his resignation of the registered druggist examinership, after conducting the forthcoming examination in October; from Mr. Thomas Veale, applying for preliminary registration, having passed an Intermediate Education Board middle grade examination in the required subjects; and from Messrs. J. C. Culbert, M.P.S.I., J. J. Allen, T. Beattie, P. O'Toole, T. Stack, and H. Todd (pharmaceutical chemists), Messrs. G. Elliott, T. J. May, and G. Richardson (registered druggists), and W. B. Stewart and D. Warwick (pharmaceutical assistants), notifying changes in their addresses.

#### THE MEMBERSHIP.

The following pharmaceutical chemists were elected members of the Society: Mr. Samuel Hogg, Belfast; Mr. William Laird, Dublin; Mr. William Armstrong Lynass, Belfast; Mr. Matthew McDonald, Belfast; Mr. John Mason, Boyle; Mr. Samuel James Moore, Coleraine; Mr. John Murphy, Cork; Mr. George Phillips, Roscommon; Dr. Joseph Terence White, Waterford; Mr. George Henry Batt, Dublin; Mr. Frederick Garty, Charleville, co. Cork; Mr. William Kelly, Buncrana, co. Donegal; Mr. James Mangan, Tralee; Mr. William James Galbraith, Carrickmacross; Mr. Patrick Cagney, Cork; Mr. George Grahame Fetherston, Dublin; Mr. John Joseph McMahon, Limerick; Mr. James Hunter, Blackrock, co. Dublin.

Messrs. A. A. Brunner (Rathmines), Richard Sunner (Cork), John O. Kennedy (Dundalk), and James Taylor (Aughnacloy, co. Tyrone) were nominated for the membership.

The meeting then terminated.

#### EXAMINATION RESULTS.

The following are the results of the recent examinations:

**Preliminary Examination.**—J. Deery, F. P. Murray, M. Kelly, W. G. Taylor, S. J. Richardson, W. G. G. Oldham, P. McKenna, and J. D. O'Connell passed. Nine candidates were rejected.

**Registered Druggist Examination.**—J. J. Gardiner and J. Leavy passed.

### Business Changes.

MR. H. W. PATRICK has opened a business at Victoria Road, Netley.

MR. ALLAN BALL, chemist and druggist, is opening a business at 290 Wells Road, Bristol.

MR. JOHN S. STEWART, chemist and druggist, has acquired the business of the late Mr. J. Davidson, Aberlour, Banff.

MR. R. O. HUDDLESTONE, chemist and druggist, has opened the "Belmont Cash Drug and Medicinal Herb Store" at 16 Belmont Street, Heaton Norris.

THE business which Mr. E. W. Richards, chemist and druggist, has purchased is at 33 Castle Street, Swansea, not 188 High Street, as stated in last week's issue.

MESSRS. MOULTRIE & Co., chemists, have acquired the business hitherto carried on by Mr. W. Passey at High Street, Rayleigh, Essex.

MR. J. WOODRUFF WALTON, chemist and druggist, has disposed of his branch business at 25 Camp Street, Lower Broughton, Manchester, to his late manager, Mr. J. Lyle Davison, chemist and druggist.

MESSRS. REILLY & Co., pharmacists, Nice, have removed their offices and warehouses from 40 Boulevard de l'Impératrice de Russie, to 8 Rue Niepce, a more central position in Nice and more convenient premises.

MR. A. C. OLDS, chemist and druggist, of 12 Argyle Street, Bath, has acquired the business at 2 Beaufort Buildings West, in the same city, which has been carried on for some years by Mr. J. J. Partington. Mr. Olds will conduct it as a branch establishment.

## Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

#### OCTOBER EXAMINATIONS.

WE have received from the Registrar of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain the following list of successful candidates who were granted certificates at the recent examinations held in London and Edinburgh:

#### MAJOR EXAMINATION IN LONDON.

Cartledge, Percy C., Clapham.  
Draper, Thomas, Kennington.

Piquet, Christine, Jersey.

#### MINOR EXAMINATION IN LONDON.

Ancliffe, Albert J., Devonport.  
Blackham, Francis, Wolverhampton.

Kemish, Arthur, Downham Market.

Blunt, John H., Northampton.  
Browning, A. W. B., Gillingham.  
Camplin, Harold R., Petersfield.  
Clegg, John, London.

Kneale, Arthur M., Douglas.

Cornish, Archibald F., Taunton.  
Craske, Bernard L., Holt.

Lawrence, Frank, Broad Clyst.

Dabbs, William, Oakengates.

Mason, Austin, Brundall.

Dalton, George T., Northwich.

Overend, Frank, Holmforth.

Davies, John M., Balham.

Overton, P. J. S., Southport.

Diekinson, Ervatt G., Bath.

Patrick, Martival W., Kettering.

Eacott, Robert G., Nottingham.

Pickett, Thomas W. H., Oxford.

Giddings, David W., Morecambe.

Powell, William E., Cardiff.

Gwillim, Walter, Abergavenny.

Quinn, James P., Douglas.

Hall, S. H., Sutton-on-Sea.

Schofield, William, Walsden.

Handley, W. H., Stamford Heath.

Sharp, John, St. Neots.

Harriss, Evan J., Ammanford.

Stevenson, Leonard, Brigg.

Harrison, W. H., Westhoughton.

Street, Sydney C., Louth.

Henstock, H., Matlock Bath.

Taylor, Harold, Gt. Eccleston.

Hepburn, R. J. K., Muswell Hill.

Thomas, Henry E., Chester.

Horn, James R., Goldthorpe.

Timms, E. T. W., Moreton-in-Marsh.

Isherwood, Joseph E., Blackburn.

Waterhouse, Harry, Beckenham.

Johnson, M. W., King's Lynn.

White, Charles S., London.

#### MAJOR EXAMINATION IN EDINBURGH.

McMillan, Matthew, Kilmours.

#### MINOR EXAMINATION IN EDINBURGH.

Brebnor, George H., Dundee.

Hunter, Charles, Glasgow.

Briggs, Henry H., Todmorden.

Jacoby, Maurice, Sunderland.

Cadman, Percy, Hickmoundwike.

Kenny, James P., Port Glasgow.

Diekson, Robert, Glasgow.

MacGregor, Donald, Stirling.

Douglas, Annie S., Alyth.

McKenzie, Donald, Falkirk.

Douthwaite, Ebbie G., Slefield.

McLaren, James B. P., Callander.

Dow, James, Huntly.

MacLeod, David, Dundee.

Dundas, Harold H., Arbroath.

Rodger, William M., Edinburgh.

Forbes, Alexander, Nairn.

Soal, Herbert H., Carlisle.

Forbes, Margaret W., Burntisland.

Stark, James, Milnathort.

Foulds, Andrew, Greenock.

Turnbull, Alex., Neweastle-on-Tyne.

Fyvie, A. McD., Kimberley, S.A.

Williams, Tudor G., Aberdare.

Glass, Henry D., Edinburgh.

Wilson, Robert, Glasgow.

Harding, Frank A., Portsmouth.

#### LOCAL MEETING.

On Wednesday afternoon, October 11, a successful meeting of chemists, promoted by the Society, was held at the Memorial Hall, Manchester. Mr. R. A. Robinson (President) was in the chair, and was supported by Mr. George S. Woolley (President of the local Association), Sir James Hoy, Councillor Kemp, Dr. Charles Symes, Mr. James C. Kidd, and about a hundred chemists. Mr. ROBINSON explained the anomalous condition which chemists are in owing to the assumption of their title by companies, and what the Society has tried to do by the Pharmacy Bill of recent sessions to remedy the condition. He dwelt largely on the law relating to the sale of poisons, and this point was taken up by Sir JAMES HOY, who made a guarded expression of sympathy with the Society's desire to rouse the attention of the public to a due sense of its danger in going to unqualified persons or companies for their physic. Sir James, as the head of the Municipal School of Technology, hinted that suitable classes for pharmacy students might be started there. Professor R. B. WILD also spoke, deprecating the indiscriminate sale of poisons as a menace to public safety, and suggested that the Pharmaceutical Society should accept certificates of training in pure science for admission to the statutory qualification. Councillor KEMP read letters of apology from several public men, including one from Mr. Platt-Higgins, M.P., who stated that the reason why the Pharmacy Bill had been opposed in the House of Commons was that it was thought to tend to a monopoly, and chemists should address themselves to remove this idea. The PRESIDENT, in reply to a vote of thanks, said monopoly is not sought, but protection of just rights.

A similar meeting was held at Preston on Thursday.



## British Pharmaceutical Conference.

A MEETING of the Executive Committee was held on October 5 at 16 Bloomsbury Square, W.C. Present: Mr. W. A. H. Naylor (President), in the chair, Mr. R. A. Robinson (President of the Pharmaceutical Society), Dr. Attfield, Messrs. Thos. Barclay (Birmingham), E. M. Holmes, Professor Greenish, Dr. Martindale, Messrs. R. Wright, J. C. Umney, Edmund White, and E. S. Peck. Apologies for absence were received from Messrs. Bird, Gerrard, Alcock, Gadd, Thompson, D. L. Howard, and W. F. Wells.

### THE MEMBERSHIP.

The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and confirmed, the question of increasing the membership of the Conference was carefully considered, and discussed at some length.

The President of the Pharmaceutical Society proposed, and Mr. Naylor seconded, that a circular letter be sent to the Local Corresponding Secretaries, bringing to their notice the urgent necessity of endeavouring to increase the number of subscribers. It was decided that this should be done.

### THE GENERAL INDEX.

The Secretaries reported that the sale of the general index to the "Year-books" had reached about 120 copies, and steps were ordered to be taken to promote their further distribution. It was remarked that the volume is double the size of the last index issued, and that the expense connected with its production amounted to considerably more than 3s. 6d., the price charged for it, and it was hoped that more members would avail themselves of the opportunity of possessing so valuable a work.

### THE BIRMINGHAM MEETING.

Mr. Barclay, who was present on behalf of the Birmingham Local Committee, laid before the meeting some of the plans for the forthcoming annual meeting.

Mr. Umney proposed, and Professor Greenish seconded, that the suggestion to hold the opening meeting at the Birmingham University on Tuesday, July 24, 1906, be agreed to, and it was cordially adopted.

Two new members were elected.

## Trade Notes.

EPPS'S GLYCERINE JUJUBES have been placed on the P.A.T.A. protected list, and now return full profit to retailers.

MESSRS. STERN & Co., manufacturers of "Pumiline," should be addressed at Cheadle Hulme, Manchester. They exhibited at the Medical Exhibition last week.

THE advertisements of Messrs. Adley, Tolkien & Co., Ltd., malt-extract specialists, Blackburn, are among the most original that are printed in our pages, the blank-verse character of this week's one being especially notable.

MRS. POMEROY, LTD., of 33-34 Carnaby Street, W., have instituted a coupon-scheme, which chemists will find it profitable to inquire into. Some particulars are given in our advertising-columns, but full details may be obtained by communicating with the company direct.

MESSRS. E. COOK & Co., LTD., of Bow, have presented the "Throne" challenge cup to the well-known "pack" of cross-country runners, the "Essex Beagles." It is to be won by the member of the Club obtaining the best aggregate of points in races during the cross-country season 1905-6.

LICORICINE.—Messrs. Mandall & Co., Ltd., Stockton-on-Tees, manufacturers of "Licoricine," have added a large family-bottle to the sizes in which this preparation is put up. It retails at 2s. 9d. (P.A.T.A. minimum, 2s. 6d.), and they quote in their advertisement in this week's issue prices for other sizes.

COLLINS' EUCALYPTI LEAVES is the name which Collins' Eucalypti Remedy Co., 31 Newington Causeway, London, S.E., have given to a sweet, which is put up in 1d. tins and prettily decorated. The "leaves" contain eucalypti extract, and there are other essential oils present, which produce an agreeable flavour, and make the sweets soothing in winter and warming to those with coughs.

RADIUM.—According to the October list of W. Martindale, 10 New Cavendish Street, W., the firm have for disposal about 50 milligrams of radium bromide, of 1,800,000 activity, which they offer at competitive rates. Some of the other new things in the list are petroleum-emulsion with hypophosphites (new formula), alypin, bacillol, Azur II. (for Giesmsa's stain), perhydrol, and pyraloxin soap.

PHOTOGRAPHIC LITERATURE.—From Messrs. W. Butcher & Sons, Camera House, Farringdon Avenue, E.C., we have received a catalogue of lantern apparatus for the season 1905-6, the "Primus Lanternist's Pocket-book and Diary," a winter list of lanterns and Christmas goods, a lantern list for dealers' distribution, and a booklet entitled "How Can I Enlarge?" Chemists should secure such of the above as interest them.

THE FIRST DIARY.—Messrs. George G. Blackwell & Co., metallurgists and chemical-manufacturers, Liverpool, are the first this year to send us a pocket-diary for 1906. It is an artistic and compact vest-pocket book, made of red leather, with spaces for stamps and cards, and is provided with six inset diaries, which cover two months of the year and provide a page for each day. The chief offices of the company are at The Albany, Liverpool.

MESSRS. BAUGHAN & Co., shop-fitters and showcase makers, Erskine Road, Walthamstow, E., have lately been fitting up several modern chemists' shops, and this firm make a speciality of shop-furniture. Their patent hexagonal sponge-case and show-stand and their counter-edge showcase are well known and useful pieces of furniture. They send us a copy of the list, which is liberally illustrated with photographs of all conceivable fittings. They will send a copy free to any of our subscribers on receipt of a postcard.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESSES.—Mr. H. Sell, 166 Fleet Street, E.C., has published No. 3 supplement to Sell's Directory of Registered Telegraphic Addresses. Each subscriber to the directory receives a copy of the supplement, and is thus kept up to date in the matter dealt with. It is extraordinary the number of additions and alterations that have to be made in the directory in three months, no fewer than 1,440 new registrations, 1,260 cancellations, and 1,539 alterations having been made.

THE "ODOL" TUMBLER.—The Odol Chemical-works, 26 Southwark Bridge Road, London, S.E., inform us that they are now able to supply the familiar "Odol" tumblers promptly, as new arrangements have been made in the department dealing with them. As we previously reported, these cases are supplied under cost-price—namely, at 3s. 6d. for a case containing thirty-two, delivered at the retailer's door. Experience shows that customers are very pleased with the opportunity of getting a distinctive tumbler like this for the use of "Odol" at the few pence at which it retails. Several of them placed upon the showcase advertise the article.

THE PRINCE OF WALES is taking with him on his trip to India a supply of Oowana soap. It may be remembered that this soap came into prominence when the Prince and Princess made their colonial tour in the *Ophir*, and Oowana, Ltd., 26 Red Lion Square, London, W.C., received a letter last week from the Secretary of Marlborough House, asking for a supply to be sent for the voyage to India. It may interest retailers to know that the kinds supplied to his Royal Highness are the 1s. and 2s. 6d. tablets, the former in boxes of three and the latter in boxes of two tablets. They are not done up specially for his Royal Highness, being taken out of stock. Nevertheless, they are most attractively produced.

CHEMISTS' ADVERTISING is specially dealt with in the current number of "Advertising" (101 Fleet Street, E.C.). One of the articles deals sympathetically with the P.A.T.A. and the reasons why the Association appeals so strongly to the retailer. John Strange Winter writes an article on "Ladies as Chemists' Customers," in which it is shown that women are more easily influenced to purchase fancy goods than men. Other articles deal with window-display and window-tickets, and there are some interesting particulars of the steps that have been taken by the proprietors of Odol to make their product known to the public. There are also given suggested headlines for different branches of the chemist's business, mostly suitable, with the exception



of those dealing with prescriptions, which are extraordinarily wide of the mark. Chemists specially interested in advertising should send for a copy of this number of "Advertising": it only costs 6d.

**ALMANACKS FOR 1906.**—Among the first specimens of chemists' almanacks for next year to come to us are those of Messrs. Ford, Shapland & Co., chemists' printers, 6 Great Turnstile, Holborn, London, W.C. One of these calendars is a nicely got-up pamphlet of thirty-two pages, with a stiff paper cover printed in two colours, an enterprising little book which is not likely to be lost amid the volume of advertising matter with which the householder is so freely favoured as Christmas approaches. It contains useful information, such as household and sick-room hints, postal information, and a business-bringing note on the care of the eyes. An original short story, and short articles on interesting subjects like the census and old English hospitality, are also included. Other booklets are pretty little calendars for the pocket, with three-colour process pictures on the covers. All the almanacks have pages in good positions reserved for the chemist's own advertisements.

## Marriages.

**BYE—WILMAN.**—At St. John's Church, Clayton, Bradford, on October 4, by the Rev. J. E. Gerrard and the Rev. W. E. Laidman, William Luther J. Bye, chemist and druggist, to Emily Esther, eldest daughter of the late Ernest Wilman and Mrs. Wilman, of Kent Croft, Clayton, Bradford.

**CORNFOOT—INGLETON.**—At Herne Bay, on October 4, Thomas Boots Cornfoot, chemist and druggist, Mortimer Street, Herne Bay, to S. Ingleton, only daughter of Mr. A. S. Ingleton, "Summerleigh," Herne Bay.

**JONES—RICHARDS.**—At Salem Chapel, Ferryside, Carmarthenshire, on October 10, by the Rev. David Evans, assisted by the Rev. M. H. Jones, David Llewelyn Jones, chemist and druggist, Colwyn Bay, to Mary A., youngest daughter of the late Mr. Henry Richards, Ffrowswinne, Carmarthenshire.

**WALKER—BOLTON.**—At St. Marylebone Church, W., on October 7, by the Rev. W. A. Southgate, M.A., Henry James Davey Walker, M.R.C.S.Eng., L.R.C.P.Lond., only son of Mr. Henry Walker, of Snaresbrook, Essex, and "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, E.C., to "Molly," only daughter of Mr. Horatio Nelson Bolton, of Dormansland, Surrey, pharmaceutical chemist, and principal of Messrs. T. F. Bristow & Co., Ltd., St. James's Street, Clerkenwell, E.C. After the ceremony a reception was held by the bride's father in the Great Central Hotel, where the happy pair received the felicitations of many friends.

**WATSON—WALSH.**—On October 4, at Balmoral Methodist Church, Belfast, by the Rev. Dr. Crawford Johnson, John Watson, head of the firm of John Watson & Co., wholesale druggists, 52-56 Donegall Street, Belfast, to Sarah Walsh, daughter of Mr. Henry Walsh, Rutland, Carlow.

## Deaths.

**CHALMERS.**—The death took place suddenly, on October 9, in his shop in Roxburgh Street, Greenock, of Mr. Robert Chalmers, chemist and druggist. Mr. Chalmers, who was forty-one years of age and unmarried, was a native of Greenock. Although he took no part in municipal work, he was connected with many of the philanthropic agencies of the town, and was held in high esteem by his fellow-townsmen.

**HICK.**—At Harrogate, on October 9, Mr. Matthew Bussey Hick, pharmaceutical chemist, aged eighty-three. Mr. Hick was for many years in business at Wakefield, and was a partner in the firm of Hick, Stanfield, & Co., copperas manufacturers. At one time he was a member of the Wakefield City Council, and he was also a Governor of the Clayton Hospital and Warden of St. Michael's Church, Westgate Common.

**ROBINSON.**—At 151 North Street, Openshaw, on October 6, Mr. Thomas Robinson, manufacturing chemist, formerly of Clayton, Manchester, aged seventy-two.

## Personalities.

**MR. F. C. MONNICKENDAM** has resigned his position as a director of the Vinolia Co., Ltd.

**MR. JAMES IRVINE**, South African representative for Messrs. Goodall, Backhouse & Co., Leeds, is now in England for a short time.

**MR. J. R. BIRKETT**, chemist and druggist, has accepted the invitation of the Morecambe Town Council to retain the mayoralty of the borough for a third year.

**MR. MARCUS SPURWAY**, of Messrs. Spurway & Co., essential-oil distillers, of Grasse, and 14 Bartholomew Close, E.C., hopes to sail on Saturday for his periodical visit to the firm's New York office at 92 Pearl Street.

**MR. A. H. MUMFORD, M.A.**, son of Mr. A. Mumford, pharmaceutical chemist, Oatlands, Farnham, Surrey, has been elected to the headmastership of Gillingham Grammar School and Pupil Teachers' Centre, Dorset.

At the annual installation in connection with the Caldene Lodge of Mark Masons, held at Hebden Bridge on October 3, the ceremony of installing the W.M. was performed by Brother G. B. Wright, chemist and druggist, who was afterwards invested I.P.M.

**MR. JAMES D. CARSE**, of Belfast, whose limerick gained him a prize in our Conundrum Column two weeks ago, is a successful poetaster. At a local elocutionary competition, in which he gained a silver medal, the items of the programme were presented in poetic form so successfully by Mr. Carse that the poem was reprinted and had a wide private circulation. At a subsequent competition Mr. Carse took a gold medal for an elocutionary effort.

**MR. WILLIAM BRIGGS**, chemist and druggist, who for many years conducted the successful chemist's business now carried on by Mr. R. T. Simpson at Lancaster, has been nominated for a vacancy on the Lancaster Town Council. Mr. Briggs has for twelve years been honorary lieutenant of the Lancaster Fire Brigade, and he is a member of the Storey Institute and Free Library Committee. Another retired chemist, Mr. E. Cardwell, J.P., is a member of the Town Council.

**MR. S. R. ATKINS**, as Chairman of the Library Committee, was a prominent man at the opening ceremony of the new free library, which was held at Salisbury on October 2. The library has been erected as the result of a donation of 4,000*l.* from Mr. Carnegie, the grant having been obtained through the personal efforts of Mr. Atkins. Lord Avebury performed the opening ceremony, and Mr. Atkins proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Carnegie in a speech which gave an interesting account of the donor's early struggle and ultimate success in money-making. The wealth which Mr. Carnegie has accumulated is to be used, said Mr. Atkins, for the good of the community, grants in aid of free libraries being a favourite method of benefiting his fellow-men.

## Recent Wills.

**BONNETT.**—Probate of the will of Mr. Frederick Bonnett, chemist, 7 Heathfield Street, Swansea, who died on August 31, has been granted. He left estate of the gross value of 2,183*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, including 2,129*l.* 16*s.* 7*d.* in net personality.

**WATKINSON.**—Probate of the will, dated March 4, 1905, of Mr. John William Watkinson, of 37 Higher Market Street, Farnworth, Lancs, chemist and druggist, a native of Stanningley, near Leeds, and an apprentice at Cleckheaton, for nearly fifty years in business at Farnworth, for twelve years chairman of the Kearsley Local Board, for thirty years an overseer of the poor for Kearsley, for twenty-one years representative of Kearsley on the Bolton Board of Guardians, and sometime chairman of that body, and chairman of the Farnworth and Kearsley Gas Co., who died on May 23 last, aged seventy-four, has been granted to his daughter, Miss Evangeline Watkinson, and his sons, Mr. James Watkinson, of Walkden, chemist; Mr. William Harrison Watkinson, of Little Hulton; Mr. Harold Arthur Watkinson, of Higher Market Street, chemist; and Mr. Alexander Watkinson, and Mr. Albert Tyldesley, by whom the testator's estate has been valued at 7,136*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.* gross, including personality of the net value of 5,096*l.* 9*s.* 1*d.* The testator left his property at Cleckheaton, Yorks, to his daughters, Evangeline and Hannah Maria Watkinson and Sarah Emily Thompson, and the residue of his estate he left in equal shares for all of his children.



## The Kaleidoscope.



Seasickness.

SHIP'S SURGEON (to Pharmacist on board): I have found liq. atropiæ most useful because it stops the accommodation.

PHARMACIST: I thought there was not enough accommodation on these boats.

We hope to resume the Limerick pictures in a few weeks.

## Reviews.

*The Shop-hours Acts 1892-1904, with the Rules issued by the Central Authorities, Extracts from other Acts relating to Shops, and a Note on Procedure in regard to Early Closing.* By CECIL V. BARRINGTON, B.A., LL.B., of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law. 7½ in. × 4¾ in. Pp. viii+104+14. 2s. 6d. net. London, 1905: Butterworth & Co.

SEVEN Acts of Parliament now bear directly upon the occupation of shopkeeping, irrespective of special Acts dealing with particular industries. Mr. Barrington in this book brings the seven Acts together sequentially, giving expert notes under each section or subject, and prefacing the whole with a valuable introduction, in which restrictions on employment of children, young persons, and women, the statutory requirements in regard to shop-assistants, and early closing are dealt with. This introduction is practically a consolidation of various Acts done in a legal manner and clear style.

*Physical Chemistry and its Applications in Medical and Biological Science.* By ALEX. FINDLAY, M.A., Ph.D., D.Sc. 9½ in. by 6 in. Pp. 68. 2s. net. London, 1905: Longmans, Green & Co.

THE substance of this brochure is seven lectures delivered in the University of Birmingham by the author, who is lecturer on physical chemistry there. The lectures were on diffusion and osmotic pressure, cryoscopic method of determining osmotic pressure, theory of ionisation, some applications of ionic theory, permeability of membranes and absorption, velocity of reaction and catalysis, colloidal solutions, and physical chemistry and serum therapy. The impetus which was given by Van 't Hoff to the study of solution in 1886, when he enunciated his theory of that phenomenon, supplemented by Arrhenius's theory of dissociation of salts in solution, has had a great influence upon the study of biological phenomena, partly owing to the fact that there were recorded a very large number of observa-

tions which were not explainable until these two theories were enunciated. One cannot read Dr. Findlay's lectures without being struck with the great strides which have been made in biological science by help of these theories of solution. We need only instance the service done to medicine by the introduction of isotonic or normal saline solutions as hypodermic injections, and there is some work to be done by pharmacists in perfecting pharmacopœial injections in this direction. Dr. Findlay's brochure will be of service to those who care to take up even this little patch of an immense field for work. Though not a large book, it is packed full with the facts marshalled in an interesting way, and most of these relate to subjects familiar to our readers.

*A Text-book of Materia Medica for Students of Medicine.* By C. R. MARSHALL, M.D. 9 in. × 5½ in. Pp. xii.+635. London, 1905: J. & A. Churchill, 10s. 6d. net.

IT is a curious circumstance that with one exception, "Pharmacographia," the favourite materia medica text-books with pharmacy students have been written by medical practitioners. In England Pereira's work, though written sixty years ago, is still useful, and "Garrod" was used by a later generation; in Ireland "Neligan" was the mine from which many an apprentice gathered all that he ever required to know about drugs, until Whitla's book replaced it; and in Scotland Scoresby Jackson's "Materia Medica" was deservedly popular until a medical editor robbed it of all those tit-bits of information and "rationale" which appealed to students of pharmacy. Now Professor Marshall steps into the field and, although he lacks the fulness of Pereira, the chattiness of Neligan, and the "rationale" of Scoresby Jackson, we think he has produced a book which students of pharmacy will delight in and not offer through our Exchange Column when they have passed the Minor. For it is essentially useful apart from examination requirements. It treats first of vegetable products briefly; then pharmacopœial preparations and standards are dealt with somewhat more fully and in descriptive style, yet giving the facts (such as strengths and general composition) in a clear manner. These chapters are followed by more lengthy ones on inorganic and synthetic substances, the rest of the book, from p. 254 to p. 580, being devoted to animal and vegetable substances. This last is, perhaps, the most attractive part of the book, because it contains 127 illustrations—beautifully executed half-tone engravings made from photographs of the natural drugs. They are quite a relief from the hackneyed pictures which have so long done duty in materia medica works, or those which come to us through the pencils of artists who know not the "points" of materia medica specimens. Perhaps the author's purpose of presenting medical students with the concisest possible information in regard to the pharmacognosy of drugs may not be considered by materia medica enthusiasts as an advantage, but we think that elaborated detail in regard to histology of drugs is wasted upon students who cannot possibly take it in for the purposes of examination, and 99 per cent. of them have no occasion for using it after. This is where Professor Marshall particularly excels, for he presents the important features of drugs whereby they may be distinguished from their congeners in a wonderfully clear and compact manner. So far we have looked at the book as one for students of pharmacy. It is not professed to be for them, but for students of medicine; nevertheless we know that chemists' apprentices and assistants learn more about materia medica, and grasp its significance better, when the dry bones of pharmacognosy are accompanied by concise therapeutic notes. Those which Professor Marshall provides are admirable in this respect, because they are singularly free from speculation, and refer only to what is known or practised in the treatment of disease, which is all that the student of pharmacy wants to know. The book is beautifully printed on surface paper, and we observe that the author acknowledges his indebtedness for help and suggestions to Professor James Walker, D.Sc., F.R.S.; H. A. D. Jowett, D.Sc., Ph.C. (who read the proofs), and J. H. Wagner, Ph.D. (who read the manuscript). We confidently commend the book to students of pharmacy as one that will help them in their examination studies, and be useful to them afterwards.

"I THOUGHT you were the painless dentist."—"So I am; I do not suffer the slightest pain!"



## Observations and Reflections.

By XRAYSER

### Sir Boverton Redwood's Address

has been unfavourably criticised on the ground of its wealth of quotations. To my mind this objection is unjust and unwise. It is impossible to present any subject more effectively than by focussing on it the light of the wisdom of other thinkers; and the labour of collecting such wisdom is at least as severe as that of writing new platitudes. Sir Boverton Redwood had collected carefully; his quotations were not hackneyed ones, and they were all relevant. The danger of a maxim from some great author is that we are apt to accept it as a conclusive demonstration of the proposition it is intended to support, and I agree that even the utterances of "Carlyle or Carteghe" need not be invariably admitted with unquestioning acquiescence. Apart from his address, Sir Boverton Redwood was to pharmacists a necessarily interesting personality, as he stood on the spot where his father's figure had once been so familiar. To perhaps the majority of us now Professor Redwood is but a name, and it will soon be forgotten how much he did to shape and fashion modern British pharmacy. Whether he knew everything there was to know in connection with our art and science I cannot say: my belief is that he did. Anyhow, it was a bold risk to attack him on any point on the chance that he might not be fully posted. He never seemed eager to display his knowledge—indeed, he generally had to be goaded into using it—and it was on the occasions when he "rounded" on his adversaries that his real power appeared. Not least among his gifts was his faculty of exact expression, conveying with unmistakable clearness precisely what was in his mind. His son inherits this ability. In another respect Sir Boverton Redwood's personality was of special interest. If anyone in this country represents

### Specialism

more than another, it is he. If he had not spoken a word his mere presence would have declared to all before him, "There is a man who was once a student of pharmaceutical chemistry; he specialised on petroleum, then a coning subject; and this led to fortune and a knighthood." To come in contact with such a man is stimulating. We would all like to similarly specialise; to become the recognised authority on some subject—a paying one for preference. Perhaps some hopeful young minds in Sir Boverton's audience were alert for a hint, and this was what they got: "The choice of a subject [on which to specialise] is a matter in respect of which anything more than general suggestions cannot be offered for guidance." True, but disappointing. Know something of everything and everything of something. An excellent maxim, worthy of being set up as an ideal. But it may be as well to add that even this may not lead to commercial success in all cases. You may acquire a wonderfully good general knowledge of pharmacy, and a special familiarity, say, with the aconites; and even then you may have to fall back on a liver-mixture to make money by. Nor is it any use to deny that among students, inventors, and intellectual competitors, as among gold-diggers, results depend largely on what, for want of knowing better, we call luck. Fifty students choose fifty different subjects to specialise in; possibly the world may have use for one of these. Who knows which? A generation ago hundreds of earnest young chemists were at work on the problem of making quinine synthetically. One extracted a pretty colour in

the course of his experiments, and the aniline-dye industry resulted. We have heard of him, but we know nothing of the contemporary hundreds who never struck anything. To quote Sir Walter Scott, if I may, "Chance may not do the work; chance sends the breeze."

### Professor Behring

is putting the medical editors of the civilised world into an awkward corner this week with his "T.C." consumption cure. What are they to say about him? Forms of abuse are kept in stock for the outside secret-remedy mongers, and for the poor country doctor whose name may happen to figure in a local paper. But the great Behring, who is going to keep the secret of his "T.C." for a few years, is quite a different sort of being. The General Medical Council would talk to a little English doctor who should decide to play the Behring game; will he and his "T.C.," none genuine without the inventor's signature, to imitate which is felony, be weighed in the same balance?

### A Propos of Devereux,

I know not how far back we might have to go for a druggist murderer; but in a recently published work on "Some Distinguished Victims of the Scaffold," by Horace Blackley, there is a dramatic narrative of the hanging of an apparently most respectable apothecary for forgery. Robert Perreau had a shop in Golden Square, London, and was making a thousand a year by his profession. In March 1775 he presented at Drummond's Bank, Charing Cross, a bond for 7,500*l.* bearing the signature of William Adair, a well-known army agent and a cousin of the Robin whose love story is still famous in song, and asked for an advance of 5,000*l.* on it. The bond was scrutinised by Robert and Henry Drummond, who were confident that the signature was not genuine. The apothecary smilingly assured them that they were mistaken, and ultimately they all called on Mr. Adair. This gentleman promptly repudiated the signature, whereupon Perreau insisted on sending for his sister-in-law, Mrs. Daniel Perreau, from Harley Street. She was a famous beauty of the day, but she was not Daniel Perreau's lawful wife. She came, and grasping the situation, declared with tears and prayers for mercy that the apothecary was innocent, that she had forged the signature, and had given the bond to him. "But this is a man's writing," said one of the bankers. She seized a pen and reproduced the signature so perfectly that all were convinced. The Drummonds took pity on the woman, and all believing that the apothecary was an innocent dupe, agreed to take no action. To their amazement, however, a few days later the woman was arrested on the information of Robert Perreau. Then followed a trial which divided the nation. It was found that the two Perreaus had cashed other bonds with the same signature at other banks, and the evidence as to their guilty conspiracy became overwhelming. Their lovely accomplice offered to give evidence for the Crown, but at the Old Bailey she was not called. The brothers were convicted, but they were kept in prison pending the possible trial of Margaret Rudd, alias Mrs. Daniel Perreau. The legal question arose whether she, having been accepted as a witness for the Crown, could now be put on her trial. Chief Justice Mansfield, with brutal ingenuity, ruled that as, according to her confession, she had acted under compulsion, she was, therefore, in such a case, legally innocent; that only a guilty person could become King's evidence; and that consequently she could be tried. Public opinion ran strongly in her favour, however, and the jury found her "not guilty according to the evidence before us." The carriage of "the wicked Lord Lyttelton" was waiting for her at the Old Bailey, and Margaret was driven to a new home with him. Desperate efforts were made to save the Perreaus. Seventy eminent bankers and City men signed a petition in their favour, but good King George could not be moved. They were executed at Tyburn on January 17, 1776, clasping each others' hands. Later when George III. was prayed to pardon the notorious Dr. Dodd he refused, saying "If Dodd is pardoned the Perreaus were murdered." Margaret Rudd died in June 1779 in distressed circumstances.



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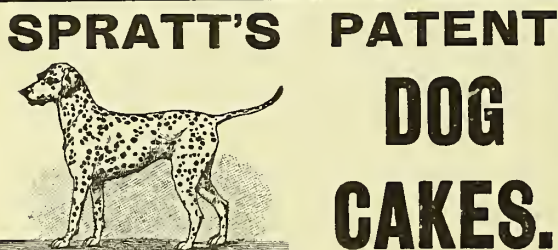
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## Is the Boom Beginning?

THE internal trade of Great Britain and Ireland shows signs of improvement; money is easier and a trifle more plentiful. Retail traders in a large way of business find customers a little more inclined to spend money, but difficult to please.



The past month has not been so hard to keep up to the averages as were the months from April to August, and on the whole confidence is growing. In the drug-trade we find a similar condition: not much to boast about, still there is a feeling of consolidation. The employment-market shows this particularly. After many months of superabundance of assistants, the index veered round last month, showing an increased number of vacant situations, but this may be temporary. Nevertheless there are indications of a revival of internal trade, which we venture to suggest is the natural result of the remarkable development of external trade this year in continuance of the slight improvement last year over the figures of 1903. The Board of Trade returns for September show the following figures for nine months:

	British Goods £	Colonial and Foreign £
Exports...	242,398,568	57,776,644
Imports...	410,409,829	—

The total exports show an increase of 26,476,220*l.* more than in the same time last year, and 30,243,536*l.* more than in January-September, 1903, the British goods alone accounting for 21 and 25 millions more respectively. Surely this must bring better times for manufacturers, merchants, and employes. Of the increased exports about 20 millions is due to manufactured articles sold in excess of 1904 and 23 millions more than in 1903. The imports included 10 millions more of raw materials, four millions more of manufactures (half of this being in the miscellaneous class), and there was three millions more of food, grain and flour making up the bulk of the increase. These figures are altogether cheering, especially as every class of export manufactures except food manufactures shows an increase for the nine months.

Turning to the classes of goods in which our readers more directly deal, we note amongst the exports an advance of 568,000*l.* in chemicals, which reach the respectable total of 10,867,061*l.* In imports of chemicals there was 210,600*l.* more, the total value being 7,218,943*l.* There were largely increased purchases of sulphur, glycerin, soda compounds, and sulphuric acid. Imports of bleaching materials, borax compounds, and saltpetre declined, as also did quinine and quinine salts, the imports of which stand at 531,374 oz., compared with 845,760 oz. in 1904 and 394,485 oz. in 1903. Unenumerated drugs and medicines continue to be imported in increased quantities, values this year amounting to 859,545*l.*, against 707,348*l.* and 682,438*l.* in 1904 and 1903 respectively. Larger importations of household and toilet soaps and stock and powder are recorded, our purchases of toilet soaps averaging about 8,500*l.* per month. Rather more quicksilver has been imported this year, and it has been purchased at lower prices, the average working out at 7*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* per bottle, against 7*l.* 15*s.* last year. Judging from our exports, business in the chemical industry has much improved this year. All the leading lines show an expansion, and particularly is this so in regard to bleaching-powder, aniline and other coal-tar products, chemical manures, drugs and medicines, soda compounds, and unenumerated chemicals. Exports of bleach to the United States are well maintained, aniline and coal-tar oil shipments are almost double what they were last year, and soda ash, caustic soda, and bicarbonate of soda have moved off in larger quantities. Drugs and medicines also steadily improve in value, the exports having exceeded one million sterling. In addition 609,227 oz. of British quinine and quinine salts were exported, being a slight increase over last year's figures; values, however, were lower by about 2,000*l.* The shipments of unenumerated chemicals, which include carbide of calcium, saltpetre, etc., were 1,813,000*l.*, and will be well over two million by the end of the year. The disorganisation in the glycerin market is reflected in lessened

exports by 6,900 cwt. in weight and 26,400*l.* in value. Of British-made cream of tartar only 878 cwt. has been exported this year, compared with 7,253 cwt. of foreign make. Sulphate of copper is a disappointing article, shipments being some 13,000 cwt. less. Sulphuric acid, too, has declined, but both foreign and English tartaric acid have improved.

Among our re-exports, the much-improved consumptive demand for shellac is a feature. The figures, which also include lac-dye, seedlac, and shellac, amount to 71,369 cwt., with a value of 525,212*l.* They are, however, still below the totals which prevailed previous to the foolish speculation when consumption everywhere fell away. Exports of gum arabic do not make much progress, probably on account of the fact that prices are much higher than they were: 24,000*l.* worth, or 17,480 cwt., in nine months is by no means large for so important an article. Quicksilver has shrunk by 10,631*l.*, or 17,645 lbs., our exports this year having been 1,291,267 lbs. Practically all re-exports of chemicals made abroad, such as cream of tartar, saltpetre, tartaric acid, muriate of ammonia, etc., show expansion, especially tartaric acid and unenumerated chemicals. Cinchona is a slowly dwindling business so far as our re-exports are concerned. This year only 8,352 cwt. (19,111*l.*) has been shipped, compared with 14,328 cwt. (32,496*l.*) in 1904 and 11,884 cwt. (30,113*l.*) in 1903. It is difficult to see how or where improvement is to come, as London does not now receive the quantities of South American bark she formerly did, and although there are almost unlimited quantities to be had, it neither pays shippers nor importers at the present low unit of 1*d.* per lb. Exports of foreign-made quinine and quinine salts have declined in value by one-third compared with last year, which figures in their turn were one-third less than those of 1903. Totals for the expired portion of this year amount to 72,054 oz., against 123,537 oz. and 195,701 oz. for 1904 and 1903 respectively. It says much for the reputation of the British-made quinine that our exports continue to increase, while foreign makes show a persistent falling-off. We note that re-export business in chemicals, drugs, dyes, and colours is almost stationary, the tendency, if anything, being towards a decline. Thus in the first nine months of 1905 the re-exports were valued at 1,091,658*l.*, in 1904 1,110,974*l.*, and in 1903 1,155,593*l.* There is probably nothing to grumble at in this, but while it is well to develop home manufactures it will not do to let down our reputation as merchants. This latter tendency is perhaps due to the fact that the profit now involved in re-export business is a mere brokerage, but it involves a lot of work for the people, keeps up our merchant marine, and retains business connections. It is a pity that it should be discouraged. Altogether it will be seen that the external trade of the country is highly encouraging, and the bullion and specie account supports the optimistic view, for the imports of gold and silver have reached the total of 39½ millions (nearly 5½ more than last year, and 12 millions more than in 1903), while the exports have been 33 millions, or 4½ more than last year. France and India take nearly two-thirds of our exports of bullion, but France's share of 11 million pounds is purely a business transaction, and the figure is an eloquent tribute to the wisdom of complete confidence between the countries.

### The White Plague.

THE International Congress on Tuberculosis which completed its sessions in Paris last Saturday was representative of all nationalities, even a Chinese delegate being present and participating in the proceedings. It was reported that the Congress had 3,000 members and associates and 800 communications or papers had been received from the members.



These figures alone convey some idea of the universality and volume of the interest in one of the most prevalent diseases that afflict man and animals. The fact that a Congress so representative should be solely devoted to the study of one disease in itself shows how the homes of the world have been riddled by it, and the keynote of the proceedings, apart from certain sensational announcements, was the prevention of the disease. In our country at least one out of every ten deaths is due to tuberculosis in one form or another, and wherever men come together in industrial communities the death-rate from consumption increases as the living air-space decreases. For generations medical practitioners battled against the scourge in a more or less empiric fashion, but since Koch in 1882 demonstrated that the disease is caused by the infection of parts of the body by a specific bacillus, greater progress has been made in the prevention and treatment of the disease than in all the centuries before. This is a striking instance of the benefit of exact knowledge. It was but natural for Koch's discovery to be followed by efforts to obtain an antitoxin remedy for the disease, but against the repeated failures in this direction there can be set an enormous number of facts regarding the causation of the disease and the characteristics of the tuberculosis bacillus, which have advanced preventive and curative treatment greatly. Consumption must now be classed amongst what are vulgarly called "dirt diseases." It is harboured and nourished wherever light and fresh air are excluded by the agencies of man; it is fostered through ignorant traditions, and perpetuated by the thoughtless conduct of the afflicted. Perhaps it is because the disease generally operates slowly that communities do not regard it so seriously as they do epidemic infectious diseases, but in time the tuberculous will be isolated as completely as lepers once were in this country. This separation is exhibited in an embryonic condition in sanatoria for open-air treatment, which have now reached the stage at which experts begin to doubt their value. Statistics are brought forward to show how the cured die some time after they return to their old ways of living. There is no gainsaying that fact, but there remains the superior fact that many who have been cured in sanatoria essentially through hygienic living, and have returned to business, living in the best hygienic conditions, remain strong men and women. The problem should therefore be taken out of the medical region into the social, and with State supervision the tuberculous taint may be uprooted in a few generations, just as leprosy and smallpox have been. "Cures" will in the meantime be of some service. Professor Behring told the Paris Congress last Saturday about his cure. In the course of his investigations on tuberculosis he has recognised the existence of a curative principle, which depends for its activity upon the impregnation of the living cells of the organism by a substance proceeding from the virus of tuberculosis, which he calls TC. By experiments upon different mammals he has been able to satisfy himself that the TC, pre-existing in the tubercle bacilli, can be elaborated in glass vessels in such a manner as to yield a remedy which can be used without danger in human therapeutics. Its effect, so far determined, is to change the cells of the tubercle to a non-tuberculous condition, and as this proceeds immunity is conferred. This looks like striking at the root of the trouble, but for the present and until Professor Behring has concluded his experiments, and clinicians support him, everything has to be taken on trust. Indeed, if we may credit the telegrams from Berlin, distrust appears to be a more appropriate word, but there is the fact to be considered that the work was done in Paris. In any case the fight with the white plague must chiefly be carried on by sanitary authorities.

### Miscellanea.

O many the missives an editor gets,  
His mind and his leisure a-troublin'.  
From "Advice on the need for the payment of debts,"  
To the "needs of the chemists of Dublin."  
And letters arrive  
That unduly contrive  
To keep the excitement a-bubblin'.  
The practical sense of a "Nilbud" ensures  
That the Irish will get what they're wanting;  
And it seems there are many who, voiding all lures,  
For profit on tabloids are panting.  
Now, there isn't a doubt,  
If Snow Hill thinks it out,  
They will see what's to gain by the granting.  
The wisdom of chemists we often debate;  
Some say we're all fools, but the fervour  
Of reckless invective's rebuked by sedate  
Observations by careful "Observer,"  
Who says that we ought  
To give apposite thought  
To the patents, their why and their wherefore.  
At Manchester, men are exposing the means  
That companies take for exploiting  
The brains of the pharmacist; conjuring scenes  
Of Commons' debates so exciting,  
While Preston the Proud  
Is protesting aloud  
That for "title" alone they are fighting.

### Universal Penny Postage.

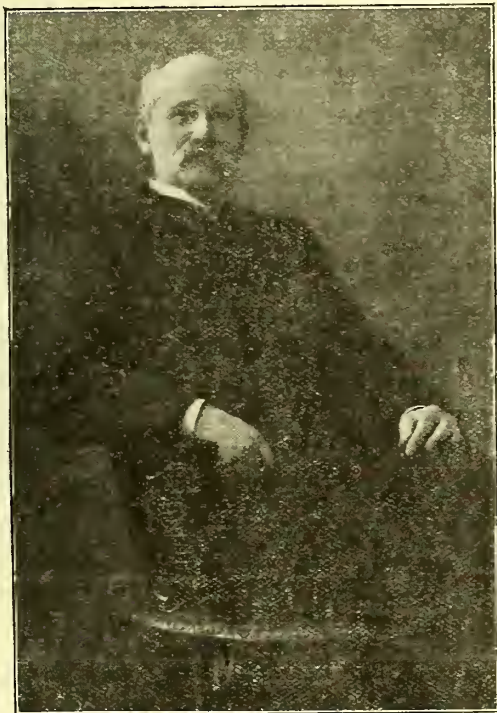
Mr. J. Henniker-Heaton, M.P., whose labours to bring about postal reforms are so well known, not satisfied with his marvellous success in bringing about Imperial penny postage on letters, is turning his attention to universal penny postage. A league is being formed with the object of bringing about a world-wide penny post. Mr. Henniker-Heaton gives his arguments at great length in the "Times"; put shortly they are as follows: Universal penny postage would not necessitate increased provision of machinery, as that existing is ample, the proportion of foreign letters being small compared with inland correspondence. Postal business is worked at a good profit in all countries except the United States. In Great Britain nearly five millions was handed over to the Chancellor of the Exchequer last year, and the loss which results in postal business in the United States is due to the exceptional treatment accorded to printed matter. It is culpable to levy taxation of a repressive character on the communications of the people, and especially on the initial operations of commerce. A precedent exists for a uniform charge for the postage of letters from the rate that exists for printed matter—2 oz. by weight of circular or newspaper can be sent for  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. all over the world. Distance cannot be urged as an excuse, as Imperial penny postage supplies an object lesson. Reduced postage will increase the number of letters, but even at the present number of foreign letters the loss would only be 125,000*l.* Mr. Henniker-Heaton also brings in the sentimental side of the question, *l'entente cordiale*, neighbourly feeling, and family correspondence between the relatives of emigrants. The communication to the "Times" is followed by a large number of letters from prominent people who have been addressed by Mr. Henniker-Heaton, and there is a long list of supporters of the movement, mainly members of the Lords and Commons. Of the desirability of the reform there is not much difference of opinion, and we wish Mr. Henniker-Heaton success.

"VETERINARY COUNTER-PRACTICE" is the title of one of the most popular *C. & D.* books. The new edition (4*s.*, by post 4*s.* 4*d.*) is larger and better than the others. It does not contain anything about motors, but is full of hints about treating the older friend of man, the horse, while the cow, sheep, pigs, dogs, cats, and fowls are all the subjects of sound practical information which chemists can turn into money.



## Manchester Pharmaceutical Association.

ONE of the most successful dinners which this Association has ever had was held in the Grand Hotel, Manchester, on Wednesday evening, October 11. Although earlier in the day the Pharmaceutical Society had a local meeting in the city, the attendance at the dinner was somewhat smaller than last year, yet over eighty were present, and the proceedings throughout were exceptionally attractive, the speaking being far above the level of after-dinner oratory at local associations, and the music which followed the more formal proceedings was excellent, thanks largely to the talent in this respect which the Manchester drug-trade can show. Mr. George S. Woolley, President of the Associa-



MR. GEORGE STEPHEN WOOLLEY.

tion, was in the chair. He has fulfilled the duties of that office for an uninterrupted period of fourteen years, and is still keen for the Association's welfare. Towards the close of the proceedings, in reply to a vote of thanks and the toast of his health, Mr. Woolley mentioned that the Association was founded in 1842, and he has in his office a copy of the circular convening the first meeting. It is the intention of the Association to invite the British Pharmaceutical Conference to visit Manchester in 1907, and Mr. Woolley asked all members of the trade in the city and district to look forward to that event and help the Association with their support in the arrangements.

We have anticipated somewhat in these notes. The dinner was served at small tables, generally holding six, and this proved a success, for conversation was well maintained during dinner, and there was no trouble when the concert came on. The President had as supporters at his table Mr. R. A. Robinson, President P.S.G.B.; Vice-Chancellor Hopkinson, K.C., LL.D., of Victoria University; Sir James Hoy, LL.D., Dr. Tom Harris, Mr. Hermann Woolley, Dr. Young, M.O.H. Stockport, Dr. Charles Symes, Mr. J. Rymer Young, Mr. Richard Bremridge, Mr. T. Thorburn, F.R.C.S., and Professor Wild. The principal officers of the Association had groups of members and visitors at the other tables, those so acting being Councillor Harry Kemp, Vice-President; Mr. W. Kirkby, Vice-President; Mr. A.

J. Pidd, Treasurer; Mr. J. C. Kidd, Secretary; Mr. W. Lane, Mr. F. A. Ringer, Mr. J. W. Walton, and Mr. J. Wild. Among the trade visitors were Mr. R. H. Bell, Sunderland; Mr. Arnfield, Stockport; Mr. Burgess, Altrincham; and Mr. H. Martin, Secretary of the Liverpool Association. The wholesale element was there also, and included Messrs. Johnston, Franklin and Vallance (J. Woolley, Sons & Co., Ltd.); Messrs. Newton and Hetherwick (Messrs. Oldfield, Pattinson & Co.); Messrs. McAlley and Robertson (Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co.); and Mr. Cannon Carswall (Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co.).

After dinner and the loyal toasts the Chairman submitted that of the Pharmaceutical Society in a brief but happy speech, to which Mr. Robinson made an effective reply, repeating, for the benefit of those who had not been at the afternoon meeting, some of the arguments he had submitted there for greater attention by the public, and especially by the Government, to the question of qualified persons *versus* limited companies as custodians of the poison business. It is not necessary that we should repeat statements with which our readers are perfectly familiar, but we ought to say that those present were much struck with the manner in which the President spoke, and what he said seemed to appeal to Vice-Chancellor Hopkinson as a lawyer and Sir James Hoy as a public servant and successful business man. The Vice-Chancellor's opportunity came when he proposed the next toast—"The Manchester Pharmaceutical Association." He spoke with knowledge, and his speech was lightened by infectious humour. Referring to the House of Lords' decision, he said he knew the case well, and it illustrated what a mistake it is that the House of Lords is the ultimate tribunal. Were there behind it another consisting of a simple lawyer such as himself we should get common-sense judgments. As one with experience of private Bills, he had something to say about them in connection with the Pharmacy Bill. They are never hopeless, he remarked, especially if those interested keep putting pressure on the Government. Turning again to the company question, the Vice-Chancellor said there is a ludicrous side to company law. Thus if a man is in difficulties, by turning his business into a company, giving six shares to members of his family, taking a few shares himself, and making the rest of the capital into debentures, he holding them, he gets in front of his customers in claim upon the assets. The Vice-Chancellor also referred to what the Victoria University is doing for pharmaceutical education, and before he had sat down the diners were aware that they had discovered one more entertaining and cultured after-dinner speaker.

Councillor Harry Kemp replied for the Association with that whole-souled enthusiasm for associations which enabled him a dozen years ago to launch the Federation of that ilk. Where chemists' associations exist, he said, there is more frank feeling and amicable relations among chemists than there is elsewhere—a remark which brought him cheers. Then came Mr. W. Kirkby with the toast of "The Visitors," about whom he, in the course of three minutes, coined a series of clever epigrams which tickled his hearers immensely. Sir James Hoy was the first to reply, and after twitting Manchester chemists at not being able to dispense a recent prescription of his in less than four days, he spoke very seriously in regard to the growth of impersonal capital, expressing doubt about this being good for the welfare of workers or even of national well-being. Mr. Thorburn also replied, wittily, and by half-past nine the music commenced, the dinner resolving itself into a smoking-concert. Mr. Ernest Hastings (a host in himself) was the only professional, the other singers being Mr. J. H. Franklin, who surely is the Sims Reeves of Pharmacy; Mr. Libbis N. Burch, a local retail chemist, and an excellent baritone—he and Mr. Franklin sang duets—and Mr. A. C. Vallance, Ph.C., who sang well songs of the rollicking type. Altogether it was an enjoyable evening, and local chemists who were not there should not miss the next event of the same character.

"If a chemist is forced to label poison, I think that book-dealers should be forced to put some analogous label on some of the stuff they sell," said Mr. J. L. Paton at a meeting of the Manchester Y.M.C.A. at Manchester, on October 4.



## Winter Session of Chemists' Local Associations.

### The Business Done.

Stockport, Tunbridge Wells, and Great Yarmouth—nothing of general interest. Brighton juniors smoked and sang; their *confrères* in London listened to the President's declaration that standardisation is a real danger to the professional side of pharmacy, and their friends in Dublin began another year well, Mr. Aplin being reappointed President. Blackburn, Huddersfield, Sheffield, and Teesside held their annual meetings—all flourishing financially. Bristol favours Parliamentary representation, and wants to play a rubber or two of whist with Cardiff, while Preston is serious about "titles." Manchester dined on Wednesday, as told on the previous page.

### Tunbridge Wells Chemists' Association.

At a meeting of this Association held on October 6, Mr. S. V. Booth in the chair, the only business done was to elect a committee to make arrangements for the annual dinner.

### Stockport Chemists' Association.

OWING to the very bad weather there was only a small attendance at the first meeting held last week, so that all the business of importance was left till the next meeting in November.

### Great Yarmouth Pharmaceutical Association.

THE session of this Association commenced at 156 King Street, Great Yarmouth, on Thursday evening, October 5, the President, Mr. Harvey Palmer, in the chair. A small number only of the members being present, nothing of outside interest transpired, but a most enjoyable evening was spent.

### Brighton Junior Pharmacy Club.

A SMOKING-CONCERT in connection with the above Association took place on October 9 at the Unicorn Hotel, Brighton. There was a very good gathering of members and friends, some sixty being present. The President (Mr. J. Shilton) was in the chair, and owing to the late hour of starting the Magistrates granted an hour's extension of time. The following very ably sustained an enjoyable programme: Messrs. Evans, Holmes, Burgess, Harvey, Ball, Rae, King, Taylor, Tidman, Hughes, Lockhead, and Jones (Hon. Secretary). Mr. Palmer made an efficient accompanist. A vote of thanks to the Chairman concluded the proceedings.

### Teesside Chemists' Association.

THE annual meeting of the above Association was held at Tate's Café, Stockton, on October 4. In the absence of the retiring President, Mr. Middleton-Taylor, of Middlesbrough, Mr. W. T. Coltman was voted to the chair.

ANNUAL REPORTS.—The Secretaries' report, read by Mr. A. Salmon, gave a capital *résumé* of the year's working. The treasurer's report was presented by Mr. A. Lee, who reported a balance in hand of 4*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.*

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.—The following officers were elected:—Mr. J. Gregory, President; Vice-President, Mr. W. T. Coltman; Secretaries, Messrs. A. Salmon and J. C. Thompson; Treasurer, Mr. W. R. Brackenbury; Auditor, Mr. Ellison; members of Executive Committee to act with the officials, Messrs. A. R. C. Bainbridge and Barnes.

### Huddersfield Chemists' Association.

THE annual meeting of this Association was held at the Queen Hotel, Huddersfield, on October 10. The President (Mr. R. C. Walshaw) occupied the chair, and there was a good attendance of members.

ANNUAL REPORTS.—Mr. Wood (Secretary) read his report in reference to the work of the Association. He regretted that the meetings have been so poorly attended, but hoped members would in future endeavour to attend as many meetings as possible. The number of members on the books is thirty-one, an increase of four on last year.

The President, in moving the adoption of the report, said that the financial position of the Association, although there were seventeen outstanding subscriptions, was satisfactory. The only new item in the accounts was a subscription to the Huddersfield Chamber of Trades. Mr. Calvert mentioned that Sir J. Kitson, the member for the Colne Valley Division, had promised to support the Pharmacy Bill.

The reports were adopted.

ELECTIONS.—Mr. Walshaw was unanimously re-elected President of the Association, and a similar compliment was paid to the Secretary (Mr. Wood). The latter gentleman was requested to represent the Association at the annual dinner of the Leeds Chemists' Association.

### Preston Chemists' Association.

A MEETING of this Association was held on Thursday, October 5, Mr. Charles A. Arkle presiding. The only business before the meeting, apart from the selection of a divisional secretary (Mr. Frederick A. Williamson being the choice), was

#### FUTURE PHARMACY LEGISLATION.

The Chairman said there should be combination with a view to protecting the title, and if that were done he thought many difficulties would soon disappear. "Title" should be paramount in any future legislation.

Mr. Burnett: Even that is not ours now.

The Chairman: And I am afraid it won't be.

Mr. Williamson (Hon. Secretary) pointed out that as pharmacy law is interpreted now they could do practically nothing, except to bring influence to bear upon the qualified man so that he would not, from the view of professional honour, associate himself with the great limited concerns.

The Chairman mentioned the proposal of a local co-operative society to establish a chemist's shop with a fully qualified man in charge. He did not think it would do them much harm, but it was some indication of how matters are tending.

After further discussion it was unanimously resolved that the Pharmaceutical Council should be urged to make the protection of the title the chief feature in the next Pharmacy Bill.

### Irish Chemists' Assistants' and Apprentices' Association.

At Dublin on October 6, the annual general meeting of this Association was held in the Nelson Café, 33 Lower Sackville Street. Mr. H. C. Thackeray, M.P.S.I., was voted to the chair.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.—Mr. Edgar B. Aplin, President of the Association, delivered the annual address, in which he dealt with the progress of the Association. He referred to the falling off in the number of apprentices that attend the meetings, due, according to some, to the hour at which the meetings end, but he thought it was due to the fact that many attend technical schools in the evenings. The programme which has been prepared for the winter session is one which will cater for both the educational and social sides of the association.

THE TREASURER'S REPORT.—Mr. W. McCarthy, T.C., L.P.S.I., read the Treasurer's report, which showed an increase in the funds as compared with the same period of last year. He echoed the President's regret that the coming men of pharmacy do not more loyally support the Association. The subscription is nominal and the benefits ample. Mr. McCarthy went on to contrast the conditions of the assistant and apprentice of to-day with their predecessors, who, as apothecaries, regarded pharmacy only as a stepping-stone towards the medical profession, and consequently took but little interest in pharmacy. The pharmacist of to-day is, he averred, superior to the old-fashioned apothecary, and in the march of time it is a case of the survival of the fittest. The reports were adopted.

THE ELECTIONS.—The election of officers for the ensuing year was then proceeded with. Mr. Edgar B. Aplin was



unanimously reappointed President; Mr. Creed consented to continue the secretarial duties *pro tem.*; Councillor McCarthy was elected Honorary Treasurer, and Mr. H. C. Thackeray Vice-President. Committee: Messrs. Lockby, Davis, Benson, Wilson, Howley, Diack, Jameson, and the principal officers as *ex officio* members.

### North-East Lancashire Chemists' Association

The annual meeting of this Association was held at the White Bull Hotel, Blackburn, on October 10, Mr. T. Critchley, J.P., presiding.

**ANNUAL REPORT.**—Mr. A. H. Garland (Hon. Secretary), in his annual report, stated: "Beyond keeping the local M.P.s well posted on the occasions when the Pharmacy Bill was down for reading, and asking for their support, we have not had many opportunities of helping in pharmaceutical politics. Mr. Gifford has succeeded in obtaining the support of the Pharmaceutical Council in his organisation scheme, on which he is to be warmly congratulated. In connection with organisation, we had a visit from Mr. Chater, who gave a most interesting account of what was being done in this respect to the largest attendance of members this session." The report was adopted, and Mr. Garland was thanked for his services.

**TREASURER'S REPORT.**—The balance-sheet for 1904-5, presented by Mr. C. A. Critchley, the Treasurer, showed that the year commenced with a balance in hand of 7s. 10d., the income amounting to 17l. 7s., and closed with a credit balance of 6l. 0s. 10d. The membership for the year was thirty, as against twenty-eight in the previous year.

**ELECTION OF OFFICIALS.**—Mr. Hindle thought it would be better to restrict the period for holding office to not more than two years. The President said he had asked two or three times to be relieved of office. After some discussion Mr. Hindle said that as the principle he advocated did not meet with general acceptance he would move the re-election of Mr. T. Critchley as President. Mr. Grimshaw seconded, and it was carried. The four Vice-Presidents, Messrs. Shorrocks, Wells, Gifford, and Holt, were re-elected. Mr. Hindle was appointed Secretary.

Mr. C. A. Critchley was re-elected Treasurer, and the Blackburn members of the executive were reappointed, Mr. Garland being included in place of Mr. Aspinall.

### Bristol Pharmaceutical Association.

The first meeting of the session was held at the Royal Hotel on Wednesday evening, October 4, Mr. A. L. Taylor (President) in the chair.

**THE LATE MR. KEEN.**—The minutes of the previous meeting having been passed, the Chairman referred in sympathetic terms to the loss by death since the last meeting of one of the oldest, if not the oldest, members of the Association, Mr. B. Keen, who had been Hon. Secretary for many years. He was beloved and esteemed by all the members, who felt they had lost a personal friend.

**DIRECT REPRESENTATION OF PHARMACY IN PARLIAMENT.**—This question was fully discussed, and after mature consideration the following resolutions were carried:

1. That the members of this Association thoroughly support the principle of Parliamentary representation for pharmacists, and suggest that support be given to a candidate or candidates chosen from both political parties. (Proposed by Mr. Young, seconded by Mr. Kirby.)

2. That this Association believes the administration of the fund should be in the hands of the Pharmaceutical Council, and further pledges itself to the support of a Federation candidate to the Council, recommending that such councillor should serve on the committee for the administration of the fund. (Proposed by Mr. Trebilco, seconded by Mr. Nethercott.)

3. That this Association suggests a minimum subscription of 2s. 6d. from each member be paid annually towards the Parliamentary Representation Fund, and a further subscription of 5s. towards a special electioneering fund when necessary. (Proposed by Mr. Taylor, seconded by Mr. Boorne.)

**THE POISONS SCHEDULE.**—Mr. Boorne distributed reprints of *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST* articles on this subject, and the discussion was reserved until the next meeting.

**DIVISIONAL SECRETARIES.**—The following were recommended: Mr. A. L. Taylor, Bristol West; Mr. Trebilco,

Bristol East; Mr. J. T. Nethercott, Bristol North; and Mr. E. F. Young, Bristol South.

**ENTENTE CORDIALE.**—It was thought that a social evening and whist-drive, arranged with the Cardiff Association to be held in Bristol during the Winter Session, would be appreciated, and Mr. Taylor promised to communicate with the Secretary of the Cardiff Association on the matter and report at the next meeting.

### Sheffield Pharmaceutical and Chemical Society.

The annual meeting of this Society was held on October 11. There were present Councillor A. Russell Fox (President, in the chair), and Messrs. H. G. Williams (Hon. Secretary), G. Squire, G. T. W. Newsholme, J. Evans, F. A. Upsher-Smith, H. Antcliffe, R. D. Douglas, F. W. Whitworth, Percy Carr, J. T. Appleton, C. S. Richards, G. J. R. Parkes, G. Davies, A. H. Culverhouse, C. H. Hewitt, and J. T. Alcock.

**ANNUAL REPORT.**—The Hon. Secretary read the annual report of the Council. The Council expressed their deep regret at the death of Mr. G. B. Cocking, one of the founders of the Society. The Council's report was (on the motion of Mr. Squire, seconded by Mr. Antcliffe) approved and adopted.

**TREASURER'S REPORT.**—This showed that the finances of the Society were in a flourishing state, there being a balance in hand of 26l. 3s. 8d., as against a balance of 22l. 2s. 5d. at the commencement of the year, there being still a further 5l. in subscriptions due to be paid. Mr. Squire suggested the desirability of reducing the amount of the annual subscription in order to endeavour to increase the membership, and hinted that he was likely to bring the question forward at a later date. The report was adopted.

**DIVISIONAL SECRETARIES.**—A letter was read from the Pharmaceutical Society with reference to organisation and the question of the appointment of divisional secretaries. Mr. Newsholme said he saw no reason for discussing the matter in private, and he moved the appointment of the members at present acting as divisional secretaries for the several Parliamentary divisions. This was seconded by Mr. Douglas and carried.

**LOCAL CLASSES.**—Mr. G. T. W. Newsholme, as the representative of the Society on the Court of Governors of the University of Sheffield, drew attention to the classes in chemistry, materia medica, and physics, which commenced this week, and he moved that a circular should be addressed by the Hon. Secretary to the chemists and druggists in the area of the Society calling attention to these classes. This was agreed to.

**ELECTIONS.**—The report of the scrutineers (Mr. J. Evans and Mr. F. A. Upsher-Smith) was then presented, showing that the seven retiring members of the Council were re-elected as follows: Messrs. J. Austen, R. D. Douglas, G. T. W. Newsholme, H. S. Williams, H. Antcliffe, and G. Squire. Votes of thanks to the Chairman and to the scrutineers for their work concluded the business.

### Chemists' Assistants' Association.

The twenty-ninth session was opened at 73 Newman Street, London, W., on October 5. Seventeen members were present, and the President (Mr. A. G. C. Paterson) was in the chair. At the commencement Mr. Paterson said that the Council are endeavouring to increase the usefulness of the Association to members. Certain changes are being considered, and recorders in two new subjects—botany and photography—have been appointed. The members were appealed to to exhibit any object or report upon any matter of interest that they may come across in their daily work. Four new members were elected, and Mr. Paterson proceeded to deliver his

#### PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS,

which was in the nature of an exhortation to chemists to take a full share in public life. At present the organisations of the trade exist chiefly as mutual admiration societies, and the chemist has no weight with the public. One way in which he voluntarily sacrifices his reputation is in depending upon the wholesaler's warranty for the standard of his



goods. Standardisation is not the only scientific basis in the preparation of galenicals, and while the difficulty of deciding upon which ingredient a preparation should be standardised the chemist should assay and standardise his own drugs, and Mr. Paterson referred with scorn to the practice of adding alkaloids, made in Germany, to a preparation in order to bring it up to standard. The rank and file should strenuously oppose standardisation as a real danger to the professional side of pharmacy because of the increase of the power of the wholesaler when the shopkeeper gives up the manufacture of all galenicals. In conclusion Mr. Paterson mentioned with regret the refusal of the Pharmaceutical Society to allow the Association to hold its meetings in Bloomsbury Square.

Mr. Lownsbrough said he did not think a chemist could become a public man without delegating the shop work to a qualified assistant.

Mr. Clark did not think that a chemist is unable to make himself a public man. The majority of businesses are small, and require individual attention, it is true, but if the chemist avoids narrowness of views and opinions based upon some one else's ideas, there should be little difficulty in his ultimately becoming something more than the slave of the public. Mr. Clark spoke in favour of standardisation.

Other members also joined in the discussion.

Mr. Paterson, replying, said a chemist could spare three or four hours a week to attend public meetings, which would be a good advertisement for him. He should also join the local naturalists' society and combine business with a hobby. As to standardisation, the difficulty is to decide upon which ingredient to base the standard. If the active principle is definitely known, why not extract the pure alkaloid and administer pure? It would keep indefinitely, and would do away with the inert matter always associated with an alkaloid. The standards for essential oils in the U.S.P., he said, are almost entirely altered since the previous edition, because the old standards were intended specially to conform with the goods a certain firm were turning out.

Before the meeting closed the President announced that the prize for the best essay of last session had been awarded to Mr. F. J. Young, for his paper on the "Chemistry of Photography." The practical prize was not competed for.

### Institute of Ophthalmic Opticians.

THE inaugural meeting of the Institute was held at the Hotel Cecil, London, W.C., on October 11. The Institute is designed to admit as fellows and associates those opticians who have passed the Sight-testing and Ordinary examination respectively of the Spectacle-makers' Company, and consequently numbers in its ranks many chemists and druggists. At a preliminary meeting the resolutions needed to form the Institute were passed, and this was followed by a public lecture by Dr. G. Lindsay-Johnson on

#### THE EYES OF ANIMALS.

The lecture was very largely attended, the chair being taken by Mr. G. E. Ellis, and he was supported on the platform by Mr. George Bennett (Stockport) and Mr. Lionel Laurance (Hon. Secretary). Dr. Lindsay-Johnson began by tracing the early development of the eye, and briefly explained the anatomical structure of the organ. He then went on to his special branch of the subject—comparative ophthalmoscopy. The lecturer was first induced to study the eyes of animals because of the conflicting statements in text-books as to the existence of the macula lutea in animals. To settle the point he examined the eyes of the monkeys and other animals at Jamrach's, and had not gone very far in his studies before he realised that the eye of every animal is a kind of trade-mark so distinct that, as is now known, the class, genus, family, and order of any animal can be told by examining the eye. This discovery added a method of identification to those already known, and is, moreover, the most certain method of all, and applies equally to birds, fishes, and animals. The lecturer found by ophthalmoscopic examination that certain mammals had been wrongly classified—the rodents, for instance—and on corresponding with Haeckel, of Jena, his conclusions were confirmed from totally different sources. Another curious discovery which the lecturer made was that only man and monkeys have parallel vision, and as animals descend the scale the outward squint of the eye increases. By means of

a special instrument the angle of vision of all the animals in the Zoological Gardens of Europe has been measured. The hare has the widest range of vision of mammals, its eyes together having a sweep of 420°. For examining the back of the eyes of animals the lecturer uses Reid's ophthalmoscope, and he paid a high tribute to his collaborator, Mr. Head, who generally preceded him into the cages of lions, tigers, and other animals. Mr. Head is an artist, as well as zoologist, and to him is due the magnificent series of coloured drawings of the eyes of animals which Dr. Lindsay-Johnson exhibited. Reproductions of these drawings were shown as lantern-slides and were of the most extraordinary variety, every colour of the rainbow and the most weird patterns being found in the back of the eye. The lecturer made several allusions to the fact that his researches have confirmed the truth of the theory of evolution, one of the most singular being the great similarity of the fundus of the eye of a Nubian youth and that of a chimpanzee. The true macula is lost in the lower types of animals, and it was noted that all animals that possess a macula have the power of convergence and parallel vision. Incidentally it was mentioned that dogs are descended from two original ancestors—the bear and hyena. The dogs with round pupils are descended from the former, those with oval pupils from the hyena ancestor. The most primitive eyes are found in those animals which have least occasion to use those organs—for instance, the rhinoceros and armadillo, being protected by Nature with impregnable coverings, have no occasion to be constantly on the look-out for enemies, and hence the eyes of these animals have degenerated from want of use. All light-coloured animals have a red or yellow fundus, and as man has a red fundus the lecturer ventured the opinion that he may be classed as a light-coloured animal. Reptiles are the ancestors of the mammals and hence of the human race, while rodents are the lowest-known type of all the families of mammals. The latter part of the lecture was taken up with a consideration of the uses of the pecten, a curious bud-like excrescence which is found on the retina of birds and reptiles.

Dr. Lindsay-Johnson is to continue his lecture on another occasion, and at the conclusion of the evening was accorded quite an ovation from the audience. The usual votes of thanks were passed, and much time was afterwards spent in examining hundreds of coloured drawings displayed on screens.

### Deed of Arrangement.

**Bennett, Frederick**, Foregate Street, Chester, and residing at High Street, Cannock, Chemist. Trustee, Edward N. Humphreys, Chester, accountant. Dated September 29; filed October 6. Liabilities unsecured, 684*l.* 12*s.*; estimated net assets, 60*l.* The following are scheduled as creditors: Simpson & Co., London (17*l.*); Ellis, Chester (24*l.*); Dr. Taylor, Chester (20*l.*); Farrich & Co., Chester (12*l.*); W. W. Dobson & Sons, Chester (97*l.*); G. Dobson, Chester (200*l.*); Idris & Co., Liverpool (34*l.*); Mrs. L. A. Coathupe, Liverpool (100*l.*).

### Gazette.

#### Partnerships Dissolved.

**Gibb, G. A.**, and **Duncan, J. W.**, Birmingham, physicians.  
**Hurd-Wood, J.**, and **Fesel, H. G.**, Whitmead Hill Sanatorium, Farnham, Surrey, medical practitioners.  
**McNair, S.**, and **Creighton, G. E.**, Salford, surgeons.  
**Giffan, R.**, and **Wolstenholme, J.**, under the style of Robert Oldham & Co., drysalers, Stalybridge.  
**Farish, F.**, **Gostling, W. A.**, and **Hinds, F.**, Worthing, Sussex, medical practitioners.

#### The Bankruptcy Acts, 1883 and 1890.

##### RECEIVING ORDER.

**Sectt, Walter Stanley**, South Shields, lately Jarrow, Durham, chemist.

##### ADJUDICATIONS

**Crockwell, William Henry Brownhill**, Stretford, Lancashire, surgeon.

**Fay, Cyrus**, Ashburton Terrace, High Street, Plaistow, E., late Freemason's Road, Custom House, E., chemist.



## Legal Reports.

### High Court Case.

#### A KOKO CASE.

IN the Vacation Court on October 11, before Mr. Justice Bray, a motion by the Koko-Maricopas Co., Ltd., against Koko for the Hair (Foreign and Colonial), Ltd., for an injunction was directed to stand over for a week.

### Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

#### MILK OF SULPHUR.

AT Market Harborough Borough Petty Sessions on October 10, Albert H. Nash, pharmaceutical chemist, Market Harborough, was summoned for selling milk of sulphur which, according to the public analyst (Dr. Bernard Dyer), contained arsenic. The prosecuting solicitor, Mr. Rowlatt, said as this was the first case in the Market Harborough division he would not ask for a conviction if defendant would consent to pay the costs. Mr. Nash, he added, would no doubt urge that he sold the article in the condition in which he received it, and that he had a warranty with it when he purchased it. Mr. Rowlatt, however, maintained that sufficient care was not taken by those who prepared milk of sulphur. The test of the British Pharmacopœia, he said, would not show the presence of arsenic; but there were means of testing whether arsenic was present or not, a fact which was not so well known as it should be.

Mr. Clark, for the defendant, said the milk of sulphur was obtained from a firm which had manufactured milk of sulphur for fifty-five years, and it was accompanied by a warranty guaranteeing its purity, and also by a notification that it had passed the British Pharmacopœia test. Moreover, said Mr. Clark, the arsenic found in the milk of sulphur was not arsenic as such, but was arsenious sulphide, a totally different thing. It was not poisonous, because it was insoluble in water or in gastric juices, and in the view of Dr. Stevenson, the Home Office expert, it was harmless. Mr. Clark added that he consented to the withdrawal of the summons on the terms suggested by Mr. Rowlatt.

After some discussion about costs the Chairman said he knew that sulphur was obtained from sources which contained arsenic, and it was very difficult to clear the arsenic away. The present case was not a case of wilful adulteration. It was natural adulteration, which was very difficult to overcome. If the Home Office chose to prosecute in such circumstances they might do so, but it would be a difficult thing to convict.

The case was then withdrawn.

### County Court Cases.

#### A TRAVELLER'S CLAIM.

AT Wolverhampton County Court on Friday, October 6, Frank Tomlinson, Newhampton Road, Wolverhampton, commercial traveller and commission agent, brought an action to recover from Messrs. J. L. Mortimer & Co., of Seacombe, Liverpool, chemical-manure manufacturers, the sum of 41*l.* 8*s.*, due for salary and commission. A counterclaim had been entered by the defendants to the amount of 27*l.* 18*s.* 7*d.*, alleged to be due to them from plaintiff for cash advanced to him, goods sent to him, and cash collected by him on their behalf.

Judge Howard Smith, after a lengthy hearing, gave judgment for the plaintiff for 40*l.* without costs, and judgment for the defendants on the counterclaim for 200*l.*, with costs to be taxed.

#### A JUDGMENT DEBT.

IN the Westminster County Court on October 10 the case of Butler & Crispe *v.* Scupham (trading as Legge) came before Judge Woodfall by way of a judgment summons, the debt being for goods supplied to defendant for trade-purposes at his shop at Wilton Road, Pimlico. The debtor was represented by a lady, who said he was unable to pay. The Judge: Does he employ any assistants? The lady: One, a boy. The creditors' representative: A qualified assistant, of course, being a chemist? The lady: No. The Judge: Tell him the case is adjourned, and if he cannot come him-

self he must make an affidavit setting out what his means are and why he does not appear.

#### THE SAILMAKER AND THE CELLAR-FLAP.

AT Bow County Court on October 11, Richard Cossentein, a sailmaker, of Canning Town, brought an action to recover 27*l.* damages from the Boleyn Drug-stores, of Barking Road, East Ham.

The case for the plaintiff was that when in the Barking Road he crossed the cellar-flap outside the defendants' premises. In so doing his foot caught in a protruding nail, with the result that he was thrown to the ground and seriously injured L.'s knee, side, and back. The case for the defendants was that there was no negligence on their part. They denied that the cellar-flap was in any way defective, and called a surveyor to prove that it was in good condition.

The case was heard before a jury, and, without leaving the box, they gave a verdict for the defendants, with costs.

#### CLAIM FOR LIME-JUICE.

IN the Lord Mayor's Court on Thursday, October 12, Messrs. Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., wholesale druggists, of 60 Bartholomew Close, E.C., sued Mr. Morris, a grocer, for 6*l.* 19*s.* for lime-juice and minerals supplied. The defendant did not appear, and judgment was therefore given for the plaintiffs, with costs.

## New Companies & Company News.

**NORTH BORNEO EXPLORING SYNDICATE, LTD.**—Registered in Edinburgh. Capital 1,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To search for and obtain information concerning the nature and extent of deposits of guano in the territories of the British North Borneo Company or elsewhere, and to carry on any business incidental thereto. The names of the first directors are not given. Qualification, 50*l.*

**A. H. SIMPKINS, LTD.**—Capital, 4,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on the business of mineral-water manufacturers and importers, dealers in groceries and chemists' sundries, chemists, sauce and condiment manufacturers, etc. No initial public issue. The first managing directors are E. A. Storer and S. F. Clay. Qualification, 25*l.* Remuneration of managing directors, 150*l.* each per annum.

**KAPSALLS, LTD.**—Capital, 15,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire certain British patent-rights relating to an improvement in bottles and stoppers, with certain chattels and property appertaining thereto at 81A Bradford Street, Birmingham; to adopt an agreement between F. A. Bird and F. W. Tillotson (for this company), and to carry on the business of manufacturers of bottles, stoppers, etc. Minimum cash subscription, 3,500*l.* The first directors are S. C. Emery, A. S. Tyler, and F. A. Bird. Qualification, 250*l.* Remuneration, not less than 50*l.* each per annum.

**THOMAS HENDERSON & CO., LTD.**—Registered in Edinburgh. Capital, 15,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on business as merchants, chemical and produce brokers, general agents or brokers and manufacturers of, and dealers in, all chemicals, etc. The first subscribers are: Thomas Henderson, chemical-broker, 29 Bath Street, Glasgow; Henry C. Fairlie, chemical-manufacturer, 2 University Gardens, Glasgow; James Fairlie, chemical-manufacturer, Kinneil, Falkirk; John C. Fairlie, chemical-manufacturer, 17 Learmonth Street, Falkirk; Robert M. Paterson, chemical-manufacturer, Spensfield, Paisley; Henry Dods, chemist, 29 Bath Street, Glasgow; Alexander Johnston, clerk, 29 Bath Street, Glasgow.

**R. PERRY & SONS, LTD.**—Capital, 1,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the business of a chemist and druggist lately carried on by H. N. Perry at 73 High Street, Gravesend, as "R. Perry & Son," to adopt an agreement between Miss Mary W. Perry and Miss Agatha A. C. Perry, and to carry on the said business and that of dealers in photographic apparatus and accessories, etc. The first subscribers are: Miss M. W. Perry, 73 High Street, Gravesend; Miss A. A. C. Perry, 73 High Street, Gravesend; G. E. Clay, 27 King Street, Gravesend, architect; G. Curry, 73 High Street, Gravesend, chemist; Mrs. E. M. Priddle, 149 Windmill Street, Gravesend; A. O. Clay, The Poplars, Penketh, Warrington, traveller; and W. A. Clay, 4 Crosfield Street, Warrington, marble merchant. No initial public issue. The first directors are Miss Mary W. Perry, Miss Agatha A. C. Perry, G. E. Clay (chairman), and G. Curry. Qualification, 10*l.* Remuneration, 2*l.* per annum, divisible. Registered office, 73 High Street, Gravesend.

**BENGER'S FOOD, LTD.**—An interim dividend of 9*d.* each on the ordinary shares for the past half-year, and not 9 per cent.



per annum, has been declared by the directors of this company.

**MEGGESON & Co., LTD.**—The warrants for the half-yearly interest on debentures and preference shares, together with the final dividend on ordinary shares in this company, were posted to the shareholders on October 2.

**PARKE'S DRUG-STORES, LTD.**, announce the payment of the dividend for the half-year on the preference shares at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, less income-tax. The transfer-books will be closed from October 13 to October 20, both days inclusive.

**GERMAN CHEMICAL DIVIDENDS.**—The following dividends are proposed for 1904-5 the figures in parentheses being those for the previous year: Dr. H. Byk, Berlin, 6 per cent. (7); Vereinigte Chemische Werke, Charlottenburg, 12 per cent. (11); Gehe & Co., Dresden, 11 per cent.; Gold- und Silberscheide Anstalt, Frankfurt, 18 per cent. (16); Gold- und Silberscheide Anstalt, Pforzheim, 8 per cent. (7); Chemische Fabrik Helfenberg, 9 per cent. (8); Höchst Colour Works, 20 per cent. (20); Kalle & Co., Biebrich, 9 per cent.; Vereinigte Chemische Fabriken, Leopoldshall, 2 per cent. and 5 per cent. (2 and 5); E. Schering, Berlin, 16 per cent. and  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. (15 and  $4\frac{1}{2}$ ); Stassfurter Chemical Works, late Vorster & Grüneberg Co., 8 per cent. (8); Wilhelmsburger Chemical Works, Wilhelmsburg, 8 per cent. (6); Chemical Works, Hönningen, late Walter Feld & Co., Hönningen, 9 per cent. (10).

## Trade-marks Applied For.

Objections to the registration of any of the undermentioned applications should be lodged with C. N. Dalton, Esq., C.B., Comptroller-General of Patents, Designs, and Trade-marks, at the Patents Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C., within one month of the dates mentioned. The objection must be stated on Trade-marks Form J, cost £1, obtainable through any money-order office.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," September 20, 1905.)

"**NAPTO**"; for candles, soap, detergents, etc. By R. Armstrong, Ltd., 40 Saul Street, Preston. 275,210.

"**ANDROKLUS**"; for brushes, brush-cases, powder and soap boxes, tooth-brush cases, etc. By Sächsische Kärdsatschen-Bürsten- & Pinsel-Fabrik Flemming & Co., Shoenheide 7, Erzgebirge, Saxony. 268,246.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," September 27, 1905.)

"**LAWNCHA**" ("Lawn" disclaimed). By the Cowpar Chemical Co., 29 Princess Street, Manchester. 274,600.

"**KEROL**"; for disinfectants. By Quibell Bros., Ltd., 10 Castle Gate, Newark. 275,140.

"**ZODENTA**"; for a medicated tooth and mouth preparation. By S. H. Plummer, 7 New Oxford Street, London, W.C. 268,444.

"**LECIBRIN**" and "**OXYNTIN**"; for medicinal preparations. By Fairchild Bros. & Foster, Fairchild Building, Washington Street, New York. 274,898, 274,899.

"**ANALGESINE**"; for medicinal chemicals. By Farbwerke vorm. Meister Lucius & Brüning, Hoechst-am-Main, Germany. 275,021.

"**TONULES**"; for food substances. By Alfred Bishop, Ltd., 48 Spelman Street, London, N.E. 270,409.

"**CREMALTO**"; for infants' foods. By the Maltico Food Co., Ltd., 2 London Road, Kingston Cross, Portsmouth. 271,935.

"**CIOSE**"; for a food substance. By Fairchild Bros. & Foster, Washington Street, New York. 274,900.

"**SALEO**"; for mineral and aerated waters. By the Globe Co., 193 Commercial Road, Glasgow. 274,991.

"**SHARSHOOTER**" and device thereof; for soaps and washing jelly and powder. By Mary M. McPherson, 43 Overstrand Mansions, Prince of Wales Road, Battersea Park, London, S.W. 274,166.

"**TETRAPOL**"; for soap and detergents. By the Chemische Fabrik Griesheim-Elektron, Gutleutstrasse 31, Frankfurt-am-Main. 275,095.

"**LYTELLA**"; for perfumery. By C. M. Lyte, 9 Sloane Square Mansions, London, S.W. 266,547.

"**ENOSINE**" ("Eno" disclaimed) and also devices of growing oats, glass retort, and mortar and pestle; for toilet-preparations. By the Illinois and Denver Hygiene Co., 6 St. Swithin's Lane, London, E.C. 272,134, 272,135.

"**BOW BELLS**"; for perfumery, excluding perfumed soap. By E. Cook & Co., Ltd., Bow, London, E. 275,169.

## CAUTION TO THE TRADE.

In our issues for May 9 and 16, 1903, we gave particulars about a man who then assumed the name of Thomas Connell Smith, and who was known to the police as Tom Cherry. He has recently turned up again, and held a situation in the West-end of London as Roland Spencer. Ten days ago, under the name A. J. Baker, he purchased a small business at Croydon, from which the seller, fortunately, has been able to eject him. A specimen of this man's handwriting was given in our issue for May 9, 1903, and we advise chemists to beware of the man. He is not at all particular about assuming names, and never tells the same tale twice, so the only means of detecting him is by reference to his handwriting, which we again reproduce:

*I beg to apply for vacancy  
as Manager of Country Branch. I am 36  
years of age, qualified, am about to marry,  
have been 3 yrs. 10 mos. in present situation,  
and desire a permanency such as you offer.  
I am thoroughly well up in general retail and  
dispensing, am accustomed to counter-prescribing,  
know how to push business in every way, and I  
can dress a good up-to-date window. I am not  
afraid of work, and can make a speciality of  
tooth-extraction. My habits are regular, and*  
(Etc.)

We may also add the description of his personal appearance:

About 5 ft. 6 in. high, well developed, healthy looking; ruddy complexion, prominent nose (rather bloomy), accent educated Scotch; manners good and insinuating, without any seeming cringing.

## Coming Events.

Notices for insertion under this heading should be received by the Editor on Wednesday of each week.

Tuesday, October 17.

**Bradford Chemists' Association**, Royal Hotel, at 9 P.M. Conversational evening on "Trade Topics."

**Hull Chemists' Association**, Cross Keys Hotel, at 9 P.M. Ordinary meeting.

**Association of Women Pharmacists**, Lecture Theatre, 17 Bloomsbury Square, W.C., at 8 P.M. Mrs. Creighton on "The Present Responsibilities of Women."

Wednesday, October 18.

**Cardiff Pharmaceutical Association**, Park Hotel, at 3 P.M. To recommend a divisional secretary and to consider Mr. Hagon's motion at the Council-meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society.

**Newcastle-on-Tyne Chemists' Association**, Hôtel Métropole, Clayton Street, at 8 P.M. Annual meeting and election of officers.

**North Kent Chemists' Association**, Star Hotel, Maidstone, at 4.30 P.M. Address by Mr. A. E. Hobbs (Tunbridge Wells).

**London Chemists' Association**, St. Bride Institute, Bride Lane, E.C., at 3.45 P.M. General meeting, at which Mr. J. C. Umney will read a paper on "Warranties."

**Western Chemists' Association**, Norfolk Square Hotel, London Street, Paddington, at 9 P.M. First meeting of the session and presentation to Mr. W. J. I. Philp on the occasion of his marriage.

**Royal Microscopical Society**, 20 Hanover Square, W., at 8 P.M. Professor H. G. Hanks's "Notes on Aragoite, a rare Californian Mineral."



*Thames Valley Chemists' Association*, The Anglers, High Street, Kingston-on-Thames, at 8 P.M. Opening meeting of the session; address by the President.

#### Thursday, October 19.

*Leeds Chemists' Association*, Hôtel Métropole, King Street, at 8.15 P.M. Annual dinner. Mr. J. R. Young, Vice-President of the Pharmaceutical Society, has promised to be present. Tickets (3s. 6d. each) may be had from Mr. W. T. Castelow, Hon. Secretary, 7 Queen Victoria Street.

*Bournemouth Pharmaceutical Association*, Hôtel Métropole, at 8 P.M. Annual dinner. Tickets (3s. 6d. each) may be had from Mr. Francis Rose, Hon. Secretary, the Roscombe Pharmacy.

*Cheltenham Chemists' Association*, Pioneer Club Rooms, Gloucester, at 9 P.M. Mr. H. Wippell Gadd on "Direct Representation of Pharmacy in Parliament."

*Chemists' Assistants' Association*, 73 Newman Street, W., at 9 P.M. Mr. J. J. Paterson on "Teeth and Tooth-extraction."

#### Friday, October 20.

*Cambridge Pharmaceutical Association*, Mr. Peck's house, Fitzwilliam Street, at 9.30 P.M. Annual meeting and election of officers.

MR. H. T. C. GARDNER, of the Miller Hospital, Greenwich, is to lecture before the Public Dispensers' Association on October 25 on "The Relation of the Dispenser to the Public and to the Institution."

## Practical Notes and Formulæ.

### PILE-OINTMENT.

Chrysarobin ...	...	...	...	5ss.
Iodoform ...	...	...	...	℥j.
Ext. belladon. ...	...	...	...	℥j.
Vaselini ...	...	...	...	3x.

### PILE-SUPPOSITORIES.

Chrysarobin ...	...	...	...	gr. vj.
Iodoform ...	...	...	...	gr. xviii.
Ext. belladon. ...	...	...	...	gr. j.
Ol. theobromatis ...	...	...	...	q.s.

Ut fiat suppos. vj.

### RÉCLUS' ANTISEPTIC OINTMENT.

Antipyrin. ...	...	...	...	5j.
Salol. ...	...	...	...	5ss.
Acid. borici ...	...	...	...	5ss.
Iodoform ...	...	...	...	gr. xv.
Acid. carbol. ...	...	...	...	gr. xv.
Hydrarg. perchlor. ...	...	...	...	gr. ij.
Vaselini ...	...	...	...	5viij.

### PARAFFIN. LIQUID. COMP.

Ol. pini sylv. ...	...	...	...	m℥.
Ol. gaultheriæ ...	...	...	...	m℥L.
Ol. eucalypti ...	...	...	...	m℥L.
Thymol. ...	...	...	...	gr. XL.
Menthol. ...	...	...	...	gr. XL.
Paraffin. liquid. ...	...	...	...	5xx.

M. (F. W. Fleet.)

### IMPROVED CARRON OIL.

THE addition of 1 part of heavy petroleum oil to 4 of Carron oil is claimed to improve the preparation very materially.

### TOOTHACHE-REMEDY.

A SOLUTION of 15 parts of chloral hydrate in 100 parts of glycerin makes a capital remedy for toothache. A pellet of cotton-wool is saturated with the solution and introduced into the cavity of the tooth. The solution is retailed put up in 1-dr. bottles.

### GLYCERITUM ULMI.

THIS is recommended by Dr. P. E. Hommel, Jersey City, as an excellent vehicle for exhibiting bismuth subnitrate, chalk and magnesia, and in other cases where an emollient vehicle is indicated. The formula is—

Cort. ulmi fulvæ ...	...	...	...	pts. x.
Glycerini ...	...	...	...	pts. xxv.
Aquæ q.s. ad. ...	...	...	...	pts. c.

Boil the bark with the water for five minutes, macerate two hours, strain, and add water to make 75 parts. To this liquid add the glycerin and filter. A preservative, such as  $\frac{1}{2}$  gr. per oz. of benzoic acid, may be added.

## Colonial and Foreign News.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS' TAX.—A "Daily Chronicle" correspondent cables that Mr. McCorkill, the Provincial Treasurer of Quebec, told a deputation, on October 10, that the provincial tax on commercial travellers representing firms without agencies in the province will be reduced from \$200 to \$100.

THE UNION OF GERMAN MINERAL-WATER MANUFACTURERS held their seventh meeting at Görlitz on September 25 and 26. It was decided to elect a committee, consisting of mineral-water manufacturers only, for the purpose of introducing a general table-drink (Tafelgetränk), for which preparations have already been made. Mr. Knoche, of Achim, reported that he had obtained an allowance of  $\frac{1}{4}$  pf. per kilo. from twenty-two large carbonic-acid works for the Union funds which had hitherto been granted by the carbonic-acid syndicate. It is expected that other works will follow their example. Dr. Lohmann, the President, was commissioned to appeal again to the Railway Minister regarding the State mineral-water works, which not only supply the men in employment in the workshops, but also the officials in their own homes.

BULGARIAN PHARMACY.—The new pharmacy regulations for Bulgaria, which were drafted at the beginning of this year, have just been published. According to them pharmacies are divided into two classes—viz., (1) those attached to the State, departmental, and private institutions and ambulances; and (2) private pharmacies. All hospital pharmacies are permitted to dispense medicaments to people in good circumstances in places where there is no private pharmacist. The prices must be in accordance with the tariff. The pharmacies must be managed by qualified pharmacists or pharmacists' assistants. Permission to start a private pharmacy must be obtained from the Board of Health and the Minister of the Interior, the number permitted being one pharmacy to every 8,000 inhabitants according to the latest census, without counting the military. If the population increases by half the above number, the Board of Health may propose the opening of a second pharmacy, based on the returns of the existing pharmacies and the number of the prescriptions received during the preceding three years, which, including repetitions, must not amount on an average to fewer than 12,000 per annum. In towns and villages in which there is no pharmacy and no one has applied for the concession, branches may be opened and managed by qualified pharmacists' assistants. Concessions will only be granted to pharmacists who have obtained the right to practise in the country, who are Bulgarian born and are at least twenty-five years old, and have been for at least two years fully qualified pharmacists. Not till ten years after a concession has been granted can the pharmacy be disposed of to another pharmacist, and only in exceptional cases will the Board of Health sanction an earlier sale. If a man sells his pharmacy he loses the right to another concession. After the decease of a pharmacist, his widow and his children, if minors, are entitled to retain the concession, with all the rights of the pharmacist, for ten years, the business being carried on by a qualified manager. Concessions expire when *cessionnaires* die without leaving wives or children. If a pharmacist is imprisoned for more than two years for a common misdemeanour he forfeits his concession. Owners of pharmacies who are not pharmacists, and who have obtained or inherited concessions before the new law came into force, must have the pharmacies managed by pharmacists. No one may own more than one pharmacy, and in places where there is no doctor no pharmacy concession will be granted. The inspection of the pharmacies is undertaken by the Board of Public Health, on which there is a pharmacist, and amongst the duties of the Upper Board is that of compiling the Pharmacopœia.

SURGICAL DRESSERS.—The Commander-in-Chief in India has sanctioned the issue for practice purposes of first field dressings, and officers commanding units are desired to take steps to ensure that every officer, non-commissioned officer, and man learns how to use them.





**TO CORRESPONDENTS.**—Please write clearly and concisely on one side of the paper only. All communications should be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers. If queries are submitted, each should be written on a separate piece of paper. We do not reply to queries by post, and can only answer on subjects of general interest.

#### The Electric Light.

SIR,—In the *C. & D.* of October 7 I observe the electrical engineer of Willesden says the current supplied to the chemists and druggists of that town costs 4.174*d.* per unit. It would be interesting to know how many hours one unit will keep a twenty-candle power incandescent lamp burning, or the cost per hour of each five- and twenty-candle power incandescent lamp. I should also like to ask the users what was the cost of the installation, and if they find electricity as good as, or better than, gas.

Yours truly,

CHEMIST. (90/33.)

#### Still for Chemists.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 29th ultimo, I am directed by the Board of Inland Revenue to acquaint you that no regulations have been issued which embrace a general concession to chemists in regard to the use of stills for the production of distilled water, but the Board are prepared to favourably consider an application from any chemist for exemption from licence duty in respect of a still the body of which does not exceed one gallon in capacity, provided it is satisfactorily shown that the still is required and will be used solely for the production of distilled water, and that it is at all reasonable times open to the inspection of an officer of this Department.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

J. P. BYRNE,

Assistant-Secretary.

Inland Revenue, Somerset House, W.C., October 10.

#### An Intelligence Bureau.

A subscriber in India (88/21) complains about "the delay, annoyance, and loss of business through wholesale houses in London reporting that certain lines are not obtainable or cannot be traced." Cannot THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, he asks, establish at 42 Cannon Street an intelligence bureau to which wholesalers may send or telephone as to the source of out-of-the-way goods? We really established that in 1859, and it may interest our subscriber and others to know that our records are so complete and readily referred to that there is not an hour of the day in which we are not answering telephonic, postal, and sometimes telegraphic inquiries in regard to all classes of goods. It is only fair to exporting houses to say that they make free use of our bureau, and occasionally articles are ordered from abroad which have become practically extinct at home. A few weeks ago an order came for a French proprietary article which was advertised in the *C. & D.* twenty years ago, and we were able to put the inquirer in touch with the manufacturer. The few articles which we are unable to trace are placed in the section "Information Wanted," and we invite the assistance of our readers generally to trace the source of things mentioned therein. Postcard replies are all that we ask.

#### Is the Chemist Wise or Foolish?

SIR,—From the reports we receive from our travellers from time to time, and from my personal observations, it appears to me that there is a growing tendency on the part of retail chemists throughout the country to look upon all proprietary articles as things to be either shunned altogether or to be put on one side as much as possible. Now, while no advertiser can complain of the retailer pushing his own goods in preference to all others, for obvious reasons, it is surely not only an unreasonable, but an unsound, position for the retailer to take up in respect to proprietary goods, for it

seems that in many cases he overlooks the fact that, were it not for the enormous sums spent on advertising various articles in the course of the year, and so creating a demand for things which if they did not exist people would get on perfectly well without, he would find the demand not only for the advertised goods, but for his own goods, infinitely less than it is at present. To take a familiar instance, Carter's little liver-pills have been enormously advertised, and as the result of that not only are enormous quantities sold, but the retailers get through vast quantities of non-proprietary little liver-pills, a demand undoubtedly created entirely by the advertisements of Carters. While it is admitted that some proprietors have not acted fairly towards the retailers by expecting them to retail their goods on altogether inadequate margins, yet, on the other hand, the more enlightened firms have consistently given retailers a fair profit, and through the good work of the P.A.T.A. firms who have not done so in the past are quickly coming into line in this respect. Is it, therefore, not only a very mistaken but a very foolish policy for the retailer to deliberately try to squeeze out the advertiser and his goods from his stores? Is it not obvious to everyone that the article of world-wide reputation (through advertising) which is displayed in his window is far more likely to attract casual passers-by into his shop, and thus lead not only to a sale, perhaps, of the advertised article, but of some other trifle, than would be the case with a preparation of his own, which, however much merit it might possess or however good the name it might bear, would be an unknown quantity outside his own immediate circle of customers? The matter is one of great importance to numerous advertisers, and it is of equal importance, without doubt, to the retailers themselves, and it can scarcely be doubted that if the matter is ventilated in your columns it will be found that the majority of thinking retailers will endorse my views, and that the opponents will only be those who, without giving careful thought to the matter, bar proprietary goods in the belief that it will benefit them. This tendency appears to be more general in the Midlands and the North than it is in the South. Perhaps some of your readers could throw other light on this question, which is one of growing importance.

Yours faithfully,

OBSERVER. (85/59.)

#### To Signalise an Event.

SIR,—Allow me to endorse the excellent suggestion by "Pharmakos" in your issue of October 7 with regard to Messrs. B. W. & Co.'s goods. In our district their tabloids and other preparations are regularly listed and sold at list prices, which is a very unsatisfactory state of matters. I sincerely hope that Messrs. B. W. & Co. will take up the suggestion and allow chemists a fair and reasonable profit on the sale of their goods.

Yours truly,

HAZELINE. (91/1).

SIR,—I notice in current issue an appeal to Messrs. B. W. & Co., urging them to protect the retail prices of their tabloids. Such a step would be to the mutual advantage of all concerned. Mention is made of minimum retail prices for tabloid photographic chemicals, and tabloid photographic outfit in a circular to hand dated August 17, 1905. Why not extend minimum retail prices to all their "fine products"? As a firm which professes to spare no pains to attain the highest excellence in their manufactures, they cannot do better than devote some attention to the system under which such goods are distributed. I trust Messrs. B. W. & Co. will see their way to join the P.A.T.A., or in some other way efficiently protect the retail prices of their goods. I fully concur in the opinion expressed by your correspondent that in doing so they would do much to enlist the sympathy and co-operation of chemists generally.

Yours truly,

A. GREENWOOD WATKINS.

Brixton, S.W., October 10.

SIR,—In further reference to the matter which "Pharmakos" brings under notice in his letter in last week's *C. & D.*, I can only say that the position of Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co. must now be a rather difficult one. It is very evident, since they do not advertise to the public direct, that they never intended a retail sale of their goods in the strict sense of the word. The bad habit, if I may so call it, was undoubtedly originated at the



hands of the medical profession; but now that the retailing of tabloids has become so well established, something must be done to protect the prices. All the large retail establishments seem to sell Messrs. B. W. & Co.'s goods at list-prices, and the small retailers, through competition, have to follow suit. The hardship to the small retailer is obvious, because, being only able to buy from a middle source, and not direct, he must thus be content with 5 or, at the most,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co. seem to be a most courteous firm, and although, as I have pointed out, their position in the matter under discussion is a difficult one, I am sure they will do all they can to adopt the suggestion of "Pharmakos" and establish a fair and equal basis for all purveyors of their goods.

Yours truly,  
TAB. LLOYD. (88/51.)

SIR,—I have just read with interest the letter by "Pharmakos." Quite right; it seems absurd that a unique firm like B. W. & Co. should not fix their prices with a reasonable minimum profit. How do other equally large firms keep the smaller retailers in their mind's eye with F.M.R. prices? Where is our P.A.T.A.? There is not a shadow of doubt that B. W. & Co. are perfectly well aware that their goods are sold at their list-prices. Why, they advertise them at these prices, which anyone can observe from the numerous window-displays in the City—e.g., "Hazeline Snow," 9d. per jar; list-price, 9s. per doz. In August a note was sent me intimating that the price of photographic tabloids and outfits had been advanced—e.g., tabloid developers, toning, &c., 1s.; list price, 12s. per doz.—less  $12\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., perhaps less, except you are fortunate enough to be able to buy in 5l. lots direct, when the discount is 20 per cent. (plus  $1\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. ten or fourteen days, if I remember rightly). Now, sir, is it reasonable to expect the smaller men, who can only buy a dozen assorted through a middleman, to take an interest in or show these goods (at 10 or  $12\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.)? If this firm would spend a little less on sampling medical men and printing unnecessary handbills on the meaning of tabloid, I calculate they would be able to allow a living profit to their retailers, and also ensure the co-operation of the trade.

Yours faithfully,  
COUNTRY SUBSCRIBER. (87/68.)

P.A.T.A. v. Stores.

SIR,—In the past week's *C. & D.* you announce (p. 563) the extraordinary fact that the C.S.S.A. have only just raised their prices for Holloway's pills and St. Jacobs oil to P.A.T.A. rates. Holloway's pills were added to the P.A.T.A. list about eighteen months ago, and St. Jacobs was likewise added over twelve months ago. By referring back in the *C. & D.* for the past six months, I find that these are not isolated cases either, as it is the habitual practice of the London stores. At the time of writing I guarantee there is not a single London store which has yet advanced prices to the P.A.T.A. rates for Seigel's, Guy's, Horlick's, etc., and upon inquiry at my wholesale house I find that the C.S.S.A. are not even on the black list. Now this is a very serious matter for the whole trade, and the black list seems a farce, as some of the stores will deliver patent medicines, etc., carriage paid to any part of England, at less than the P.A.T.A. minimum rate; again, the vans from the various stores are delivering goods here (Croydon) free of charge daily. If there are to be minimum prices, big concerns must toe the same line as the small chemist, otherwise where is the advantage? Sentiment is all right until it touches the pocket, and I am sure the trade expects an explanation from Mr. Glyn-Jones.

Yours, etc.,  
RED ROBIN. (92/7.)

Dublin Retail Traders' Grievance.

SIR,—I was very glad to see "Retailer's" letter under the above heading, and, as another retailer, I have long noticed the grievance to which he refers. But there are many more grievances, and accordingly I would make the following suggestion to "Retailer": Let him expend the guinea, which he so kindly offers, by first of all hiring, say, the Sackville Café, at the corner of Earl Street, where the Assistants' Association meets, and then sending a typed circular to every retailer in the city and county

of Dublin, inviting him to attend there at eight o'clock on an appointed evening. At this initial meeting several matters could be discussed in a friendly spirit, and perhaps, what is more important still, a retailers' association might be founded as a result of the gathering. Every other big town, except Dublin, seems to have a local association of proprietors of medical halls, and in Dublin every other trade, except the drug-trade, seems to have its headquarters. I trust, therefore, that Dublin retailers will now make an effort towards uniting together in the common interest.

Yours &c.,  
NILEUD. (51/88.)

## Legal Queries.

Before submitting queries in this department, subscribers are advised to consult the "*C. & D. Diary*," 1905, on General and Trade laws, p. 287; Pharmacy and Poison laws, p. 299, and Medicine-stamp Acts, p. 279. In respect to the last we can mark labels "Liable" or "Not liable" if they are sent in duplicate, and with a stamped and addressed envelope for return of the marked ones.

Full particulars in regard to trade-mark registration will be found in the "*Diary*," p. 240.

A. B. C. (89/50).—(1) The following poison-slip is perfectly legal:

Labelled POISON, according to Act of Parliament, but perfectly safe if taken as directed.

(2) As the label for your indigestion-mixture discloses its composition, you, as a chemist within the meaning of the Medicine-stamp Act, may advertise it in any manner you please so long as you do not claim any proprietary rights in it.

A. W. P. (89/5).—"After-meal Head and Stomach Powder" label is not liable to duty: that being so, you can put them up in any manner you please. The closed-package condition applies solely to dutiable medicines.

C. L. B. (89/42).—A combination of ferrous sulphate, decoction of aloes, and pennyroyal would be one of noxious drugs if sold to, and taken by, a pregnant woman with a view to producing abortion. The combination is perfectly safe for a woman who is not pregnant.

Legal (85/7).—If an executor or executrix should die before a will is fully administered the administration may be continued by the other executors. If there are none, application should be made to the Court for letters of administration.

## Miscellaneous Inquiries.

We endeavour to reply promptly and practically to trade questions of general interest, but cannot guarantee insertion of replies on a particular date, nor can we repeat information given during the past twelve months.

J. J. S. (84/6).—Salicylic mixtures containing free alkali invariably become brown on exposure to light. You will find the matter fully explained in "*The Art of Dispensing*."

A. G. G. (67/38).—The British Mirror qualification is accepted in British Columbia. You might write to the Agent-General in London (Mr. J. H. Turner, 818-820 Salisbury House, Finsbury Circus, E.C.) regarding business prospects.

A. E. M. (75/54).—RINGWORM OF THE SCALP is one of those skin-troubles for which there is not a universal panacea, but you should give a trial to Dr. Gavin Stiell's method of treatment, described in the *C. & D.*, September 16, p. 482. A suitable salicylic ointment (spoken of by him) is the following, which we quote from the new edition of "*Pharmaceutical Formulas*":

Sulphuris præcipitati	...	...	5ss.
Hydrargyri ammoniati	...	...	3ss.
Acidi salicylici	...	...	ʒj.
Adipis laneæ	...	...	3ss.
Paraffini mollis	...	...	3ss.

M.S.A.

This ointment can generally be relied on.

Alpha (81/26).—(1) TASTELESS CASCARA SAGRADA PREPARATION. The most recent observations on the chemistry of this drug show that removal of bitter principle from it by magnesia, lime, or soda gives a product of diminished laxative power (see *C. & D.*, lxx., 498 and 509). If the tasteless extract is kept sufficiently long it becomes inert as a purgative. This we quote from the latest edition of "*Pharmaceutical Formulas*." (2) The activity of the nursery hair-lotion to which you refer is due to the alkaloids of stavesacre, which are dissolved by the acetic acid. The alkaloids occur also in the fixed oil.



*Aspirin* (82/20).—The books most suitable for an apprentice who wishes to do some home reading for the Minor examination were mentioned in our Educational number, August 12, p. 298 and p. 317. For the study of drugs Mr. H. Wippell Gadd's book (Baillière, 5s.) is on the whole most suitable for a beginner. Humphrey's "Materia Medica" (Kimpton, 5s.) contains more reading, but is confined to drugs of vegetable and animal origin. Roscoe's "Primer of Chemistry" (Macmillan, 6d.) is an elementary book, but an interesting one, and after it the student may go on with Henry's "Aids" (Baillière, 4s. 6d.). Ince's "Elementary Dispensing Practice" (C. & D. office, 2s. 6d.) is serviceable in initiating the student into the principles of that art, and the British Pharmacopœia supplies the details of practical pharmacy. In botany Scott's "Introduction" (Black, 3s. 6d.) will suffice.

G. W. B. (29/60).—The numbers of your formulas in the C. & D. *Diary*, 1906, will be: Diarrhoea-powder 30, pectoral cough-balsam 31, quinine-and-iron tonic 32, neuralgia-mixture 33, and influenza-mixture 34.

*Richmond* (72/33).—INCREASING DIASTATIC POWER.—It is quite possible to raise the apparent diastatic power of malt flour from 100° Lintner to 150° Lintner, or even higher, by the addition of an active diastase preparation. The cost of this would, however, render it impracticable commercially. There is no such substance as "pure diastase," nor is it known that diastatic activity is associated with a single substance. A malt flour of diastatic capacity 150° Lintner is very rarely met with. Under the very best conditions of storage—*e.g.*, in airtight vessels—it cannot be guaranteed that malt flour will remain constant in diastatic activity for three months. In some cases the Lintner value of malt flour will increase on storage, but in the majority of cases it will decrease. The alteration is mainly dependent on that of the acidity, which in the case of malt consists of acid phosphates. Neutral (di-) phosphates,  $R_2HPO_4$ , which react neutral to methyl orange, have a retarding effect on diastatic activity, while acid (mono-) phosphates,  $RH_2PO_4$ , have a favourable influence. Free phosphoric acid strongly retards diastatic activity. So far as is known nothing can be added to enable malt flour to retain its diastatic strength, and there is no evidence on record that sugar would have any influence in this direction.

*Blackleg* (71/65).—TREATMENT OF BLACKLEG.—Very little, if any, advance has been made in the treatment of blackleg for a considerable time. In some districts the remedies recommended in "Veterinary Counter-practice" (sodium hyposulphate and sodium sulphite) are much in vogue, while in others setoning the chest is believed to be the only preventive. The serum treatment is referred to in "V.C.P.," and it is interesting to note that Mr. Stewart Stockman, in his address to the National Veterinary Association in July, bears out our remarks as to the risky nature of the serum treatment. Mr. Stockman said: "The adoption of preventive inoculation against black quarter should only be decided upon if the annual losses make it worth the attendant risks. The method employed must, to a certain extent, be ruled by circumstances—that is to say, it will sometimes suit better to use a simpler if more dangerous method than to incur the expense and trouble of the more complicated."

*Birch Oil* (87/54).—The birch oil which you have bought is probably *OLEUM RUSCI*, the wholesale price of which is 2s. 6d. per lb. Perhaps it may suit your purpose to dispose of it to a wholesale house rather than utilise it in your business. It is an excellent skin-remedy, and is the active principle in at least one popular proprietary. For mange in dogs you will find it useful—*e.g.*, as the following application:

*Ol. rusci* ... .. 3j.  
*Benzoli* ... .. 3ss.  
*Paraffin liquid*, ad ... .. 3iv.

M.

To be applied twice or thrice a day.

*Neurasthenia* (89/11).—A rheumatic sufferer, formerly dyspeptic, and now attacked with neurasthenia, should have a complete rest and change of scene for some months. Drug-treatment is rarely of service in such cases, and sooner or later the rest cure must be taken to avoid catastrophe. A hydro-pathic establishment would present the most suitable change, but the medical adviser's opinion on this should be obtained.

P. H. (72/40).—You will find the capsuloid offer fully explained in the C. & D., April 1, 1905, p. 522.

THE importation of chemicals into Genoa is a very important business. According to the German Consul-General in that city, the year 1904 showed a distinct advance on 1903, both as to imports and exports, the total weight for the former year having been 85,750 tons, and for the latter 79,500 tons, as to imports, and 18,280 tons and 17,500 tons as to exports respectively.

## Alkali in China.

MR. BURRILL, a special agent in China for the U.S.A. Bureau of Manufacturers, writing from Shanghai last August to his department, states that Messrs. Brunner, Mond & Co., Ltd., of Northwich, have had absolute control of the sale of alkalis in China since January, 1901, when they established a branch in Shanghai. By agreement with other English manufacturers, Messrs. Brunner, Mond & Co. are entitled for a period of years to sole representation in the Chinese market, and they will not be disturbed in that monopoly until the time expires by limitation, when, it is assumed, English competition will make its appearance. The following are the articles chiefly sold and the Shanghai selling prices, in Shanghai taels, including freight, insurance, Customs-duty, and landing-charges:

Soda Ash (per picul): 1-picul cask, 3.71; 2-picul cask, 3.65; 3-picul cask, 3.48; 4-picul cask, 3.42; 9-picul cask, 3.28; 1-picul bag, 3.55; 2-picul bag, 3.42.

Caustic Soda (per picul): 97 to 98 per cent.—1-picul drum 6.52, 5-picul drum 5.90, 650-pound drum 5.90; 90 to 92 per cent.—1-picul drum 6.17, 5-picul drum 5.54; 76 to 78 per cent.—1-picul drum 5.69, 5-picul drum 5.06, 1-cwt. drum 5.90.

Bicarbonate of Soda (per picul): Refined, 1-picul keg, 4.30; refined, 2-picul keg, 4.17.

Mineral Water (per picul): 1-picul keg, 3.60; 2-picul keg, 3.47.

Soda Crystals (per picul): 2-picul casks, 2.69.

Concentrated Crystal Soda (per picul): 1-picul cask, 3.75; 2-picul cask, 3.50; 1-cwt. cask, 3.75.

Chloride of Lime (per picul): 100-lb. cases (per case), 5.50; 336-lb. iron drums (price not given).

Sulphate of Ammonia (per picul): 2-picul bags, 6.25.

Mr. Burrill mentions that there is a limited call for muriate of ammonia and "voltoids" (tablets of sal-ammoniac for batteries). Arrangements have been made by which the Chinese Government collects a special tax on alkalis in lieu of the customary 5 per cent. duty. This tax is collected in Haikwan taels at the following rates per picul:

Soda ash	...	...	...	...	...	0.15
Bicarbonate of soda	...	...	...	...	...	0.15
Caustic soda	...	...	...	...	...	0.225
Soda crystals	...	...	...	...	...	0.12
Concentrated crystal soda	...	...	...	...	...	0.14
Chloride of lime	...	...	...	...	...	0.30
Sulphate of ammonia	(5 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> )					

He then describes the nature of the packages used by Messrs. Brunner, Mond & Co. for the Chinese market, all of which have the company's trade-mark on them and the name of the contents in English and Chinese. He proceeds to say:

Soda ash is used for the manufacture of glass and paper. It is also extensively used in the bleaching of cotton goods and by bakers in making cheap confectionery and vermicelli. It is occasionally used for washing purposes, but not to any extent, because of its price.

Bicarbonate of soda (refined) is used for the better grade of cakes and confectionaries.

Bicarbonate of soda (mineral) is used to produce carbonic acid gas in waters.

Caustic soda is used in the manufacture of paper and soap.

Soda crystals are in extensive use for washing-purposes.

Concentrated crystal soda is used in the process for softening silk.

Chloride of lime for bleaching, the manufacture of paper, and as a disinfectant.

Sulphate of ammonia for fertilising. The Chinese farmers are now utilising this product extensively, and a steadily increasing demand is expected.

Caustic soda and chloride of lime have been imported from Japan, but in limited quantities. The price is about the same as that quoted above, but the quality is poorer, and consequently the English monopoly has no fear of its competing successfully in this market.

The business of Brunner, Mond & Co., starting from nothing, has grown to large proportions. Their sales have reached 1,500 tons of all products, and rarely fall below 500 tons, at an average price of approximately \$50 a ton.

Mr. Burrill then mentions what would need to be done by any manufacturer who desires to compete with Messrs. Brunner, Mond & Co., and naively remarks that they "would resent any invasion of their monopoly, and would employ every means to discourage competition." Examination of the prices he quotes does not reveal an *Eldorado* for competitors.



## Trade Report.

**NOTICE TO BUYERS.**—The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers stock the goods. Qualities of drugs and oils vary greatly, and higher prices are commanded by selected qualities even in bulk quantities. It would be unreasonable for retail buyers to expect to get small quantities at anything like the prices here quoted.

42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., October 12.

**W**ITH the exception of the advance in menthol, changes in prices of drugs and chemicals are more or less of a minor character, but business on the whole is improving in several directions. Russian cantharides tend firmer, and prices of lycopodium continue to decline owing to a better crop this year. Chamomiles are getting scarce and still tending firmer. Japanese camphor has been in demand, and menthol has been excited owing to speculative buying, based on a short crop of oil and deficiency in yield of menthol. Opium is quiet and does not respond to the bullish tendency in Smyrna. Prices of several of the leading fixed oils have been advanced, including one of 1½d. per gallon in American petroleum; turpentine also continues to rise; palm oil is dearer, and castor oil is easier. Sweet almond oil has risen 1d., and among essential oils juniper berry is dearer. The following are the principal alterations since our last issue, including those recorded at the auctions of first-hand drugs:

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Almond oil (B.P.)	Aloes, Cape	Acid, citric	Cod-liver oil
Bergamot oil	Ammonia	Acid, tartaric	Dragon's-blood
Ipecac.	sulphate	Castor oil	Ginger
Juniper-berry oil	Cantharides (Russ.)	Mace	Lycopodium
Menthol	Camphor		Nutmegs
Palm oil	(Jap. ref.)		
Petroleum	Chamomiles		
Turpentine	Gamboge		
	Rosin		

### Cablegrams.

**SMYRNA, October 11:**—The United States has been a large buyer of opium on our markets. The prices of rich material vary from 8s. 6d. to 9s. per lb. f.o.b.

**HAMBURG, October 12:**—Refined camphor, lycopodium, golden seal (hydrastis), American turpentine, and Rio ipecacuanha are all firmly held.

**NEW YORK, October 12:**—The drug-market is active. Opium is firm but unaltered at \$3.30 per lb. for druggists' in case lots. Refined camphor is higher at 72c. per lb., and menthol is in active demand at \$2.75 per lb., an advance of 35c. Peppermint oil is unaltered but firm at \$2.35 per lb. for oil in bulk. Ergot is easier at 41c. per lb., and lycopodium is easy at 56c. Senega is quiet at 62c. per lb., and cascara sagrada is a shade easier at 5c. per lb. for new bark.

### Java Quinine Auction.

At the auction of Java quinine held in Batavia on October 4, 5,230 kilos. of Ed. II. were offered, of which 117 kilos. were sold at an average of 14.90f. per kilo. (about equal 5.20 cents Amsterdam unit), against 15.70f. per kilo. (about equal 5.60 cents Amsterdam unit) at the previous auction. The next auction to be held at Batavia will take place on November 8.

### Heavy Chemicals.

The general condition of the heavy-chemical market is without important change from recent reports. A good all-round business on both prompt and forward account continues to be done at full figures. In alkali products, and especially in bleaching-powder, the firm tone is maintained.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA has improved still further, and nominal figures are now as follows: Beekton 12l. 17s. 6d., Beekton terms 12l. 15s., London 12l. 15s., Leith 12l. 15s. to 12l. 17s. 6d., and Hull 12l. 12s. 6d.

**ALUMINA-PRODUCTS.**—The demand in this branch shows an increase, as some of the larger consuming trades are distinctly busier. Prices rule very firm, but there are no actual changes. Crystal alum, lump, 5l. to 5l. 5s. per ton; lump in tierces, 5l. 5s. to 5l. 10s.; ground, in bags, 5l. 10s. to 5l. 15s. Sulphate of alumina, purest qualities and practically free of iron, 4l. to 4l. 10s. per ton for ordinary strength in large casks, with customary allowances for bags and loose slabs, and usual extras for higher strengths. Aluminous cake, 50s. to 55s. per ton. Alumino ferric, 50s. to 60s. per ton, in accordance with condition, package, and delivery. Hydrate of alumina, purest quality and high strength Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, 12l. to 12l. 10s. per ton, in large casks. Special pulp hydrate of alumina, 15s. to 17s. 6d. per cwt.; pulp dried in lump, 37s. 6d. to 38s., and ground 38s. to 38s. 6d. per cwt. Aluminate of soda, high strength Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, 35s. to 37s. 6d. per cwt.; second quality, 12s. to 13s. per cwt. Carbonate of alumina, 35s. to 37s. 6d. per cwt.

### Liverpool Drug-market.

Liverpool, October 11.

**SPERMACETI.**—Considerable sales have been made at advanced prices. English and Chilian are now firmly held at 1s. 1½d. per lb. net.

**ARSENIC** is very firm at from 14l. 10s. to 15l. per ton.

**SULPHATE OF COPPER** has advanced to 22l. 5s. per ton, less 5 per cent. for prompt delivery; 23l. is still quoted for forward delivery.

**GINGER.**—African is wanted. The small stocks offering are held for 25s. 6d. per cwt. Sales of Cochin are reported at 23s.

**QUILLIA-BARK** is unchanged at 16l. 10s. to 17l. per ton, according to quantity.

**ERGOT** is offered from Hamburg at 1s. 7d. to 1s. 8d. per lb. for Russian and 2s. 5d. for Spanish, c.i.f.

**HONEY.**—Further sales of Californian are reported at 33s. to 37s. 6d. per cwt. Pile 3 Chilian has sold at 20s. to 20s. 6d., and Pile 1 at 24s. 6d. per cwt.

**CARNAUBA WAX.**—Grey is firmly held at 145s., and yellow at 205s. per cwt.

**GUINEA GRAINS** are firm at 42s. 6d. per cwt., with limited stocks.

**ANISEED.**—The market has been cleared at 24s. 3d. per cwt. net. Nothing now offers under 25s., and for shipment 26s. 6d. is wanted.

**CASTOR OIL.**—Good seconds Calcutta continues in steady demand at 3½d. to 3¾d. per lb., according to quantity. For shipment 3½d. is the lowest price mentioned. First-pressure French is unchanged at 2¾d. to 2½d., and for shipment 23l. per ton, f.o.b. Marseilles, is quoted.

**LYCOPODIUM** is easier at 1s. 11d. per lb., c.i.f.

**TURPENTINE** has advanced to 51s. per cwt.

**CHAMOMILES** are very firm at 67s. to 72s. per cwt., f.o.b.

**CANARY-SEED** is firmer at 67s. 6d. per qr. on the spot.

### German Drug-market.

Hamburg, October 10.

Business is looking up a trifle, and several articles meet with more attention from buyers.

**AGAR-AGAR** is firmer at from 285m. to 290m. per 100 kilos.

**ANTIMONY** is quiet at 70m. per 100 kilos.

**BALSAM PERU** is steady at 8¾m. per kilo.

**CAMPHOR.**—Refined is firm; the refiners' price is still 660m., and second-hands 640m. per 100 kilos.

**CASCARA-SAGRADA** is dull at 61m. to 62½m. per 100 kilos.

**CEVADILLA-SEED** is quoted 77m. per 100 kilos.

**ERGOT** is quiet, and obtainable at 365m. to 360m. per 100 kilos.

**DAMAR** is firmer at 130m. per 100 kilos.

**IPECACUANHA** is firm and scarce at 16m. to 16½m. per kilo.

**JAPANESE WAX** has declined to 110m. on the spot, and forward 102m. per 100 kilos.

**QUILLIA** is steady at 34½m. per 100 kilos.

**SENEGA** is unaltered at 600m. to 610m. per 100 kilos.

**WORMSEED** is firm at 130m. per 100 kilos.

**OILS (FIXED).**—Castor is quiet, first-pressing in barrels being quoted 46m. per 100 kilos. Cod-liver oil is unchanged at 90m. per barrel for non-congealing oil. Olive oil is very scarce and firm at 75m. per 100 kilos. Chinese wood is firm, October delivery offering at 64m. per 100 kilos.

**OILS (ESSENTIAL).**—Peppermint is firm, H.G.H. being quoted 13¾m. per lb.; Japanese is also firm at 10m. per kilo. Star-aniseed is offered at 10¾m. per kilo.

### Arrivals.

The following drugs, chemicals, etc., have arrived at the principal ports of the United Kingdom from October 5 to 11, inclusive: Acid, acetic (@ Fredrikstad), 200 pkgs.; acid, citric, (@ Marseilles) 14, (@ Bordeaux) 19; acid, oxalic (@ Rotterdam), 10; acid, tartaric (@ Marseilles), 50; albumen (@ Shanghai), 35; aloes (@ Mossel Bay), 10; arsenic, (@ Antwerp) 32, (@ Oporto) 45; bismuth (@ Sydney), 35 bxs.; bromine (@ Hamburg), 20 cs.; buchu (@ Cape Town), 20;



calumba (@ Hamburg), 280; camphor, (@ Hamburg) 75 cs., (@ Foochow) 9; carbide of calcium (@ Fredriksstad), 629 dms.; cardamoms (@ Colombo), 11 cs.; castorum (@ Hudson Bay), 6; chamomiles (@ Ghent), 10; cinchona (@ Valparaiso), 69; cocaine, crude (@ Callao), 7 cs.; coriander seed (@ Marseilles), 53; cream of tartar (@ Marseilles), 182; cumin-seed, (@ Saffi) 50, (@ Malta) 25 cs.; ergot (@ Odessa), 7; gentian (@ Santander), 50; gum arabic (@ Bombay), 114; gum, unenumerated, (@ Suez) 382, (@ Alexandria) 221, (@ Bombay) 213, (@ Bordeaux) 226; honey, (@ Melbourne) 20 cs., (@ Jamaica) 9, (@ New York) 20, (@ Talcahuano) 63 bxs.; insect powder (@ Trieste), 10; iodine (@ Valparaiso), 81; kola (@ W. C. Africa), 4 bxs.; lime-juice (@ Antigua), 4 cks.; menthol (@ Yokohama), 5; 15 *in tr.*; oil, camphor (@ Hamburg), 100 cs.; oil, castor, (@ Marseilles) 78, (@ Calcutta) 50 cs.; oil, cinnamon (@ Colombo), 12; oil, cod-liver, (@ Aalesund) 130, (@ Bergen) 28; oil, eucalyptus (@ Adelaide), 35; oil, lime (@ Grenada), 43 pkgs.; oil, peppermint (@ Hamburg), 10; oils, essential, (@ Hong Kong) 20 cs., (@ New York) 157; olibanum (@ Trieste), 107; opium, (@ Marseilles) 23 cs., (@ Smyrna) 34 cs., (@ Bombay) 32; orange-peel (@ Marseilles), 30; phosphorus (@ Montreal), 135 cs.; potash chlorate, (@ Antwerp) 20, (@ Gothenburg) 50 kegs; quinine (@ Rotterdam), 15 cs.; rhubarb (@ Shanghai), 62 cs.; roots, (@ Marseilles) 58, (@ New York) 11; saccharin (@ Rotterdam), 2 cs.; saffron (@ Malaga), 1 cs.; sarsaparilla (@ Cartagena), 18; spermaceti (@ Talcahuano), 35; squill (@ Trieste), 10; tamarinds (@ Madras), 200 bdls.; tartar, (@ Barcelona) 53, (@ Bari) 35, (@ Naples) 11, (@ Bordeaux) 112; turmeric (@ Bombay), 47; vanilla (@ Colombo), 3; wax, bees', (@ Mogador) 8, (@ Spain) 14, (@ Calcutta) 40, (@ Talcahuano) 42; wine-lees (@ Messina), 599; wood oil (@ Shanghai), 173 cks.

**ACONITE-ROOT.**—Business has lately been done on the Trieste market at the parity of 38s. 6d. per cwt. c. and f. London.

**BARBERRY.**—Both root and stem bark are scarce on the Trieste market, and, being in strong demand, are advancing.

**CAMPHOR.**—Firm. A large business has been done in Japanese refined tablets at from 2s. 8½d. to 2s. 10½d. per lb. for ½ to 1-oz. size, and at from 2s. 8d. to 2s. 9d. for slabs, closing buyers. No shipments of crude were made from Japan during September, and this may be taken as the reason for the present activity.

**CANTHARIDES** are rather firmer at from 4s. 3½d. to 4s. 5d. per lb., c.i.f., according to holder.

**CENTAURY HERB.**—The stock in Trieste has been cleared, and little is left in farmers' hands, as the crop has been a failure.

**CHAMOMILES.**—There is practically nothing offering from first hands, and several agents are without quotations. Second hands offer on the spot at from 72s. 6d. to 80s. according to quality.

**CINCHONA.**—The auction to be held at Amsterdam on November 2 will consist of 1,686 bales and 564 cases *Succirubra*; 9,607 bales *Ledgeriana*; 1,694 bales *Hybrid*; and 103 bales *Officialis*, totalling 13,654 packages. In the drug-auctions 26 serons of Peruvian bark sold at from 10½d. to 10½d. for Loxa and from 8d. to 8½d. for Huanuco.

**GAMBIER.**—Small spot sales of cubes have been made at 30s. per cwt.

**HELLEBORE-ROOT** is scarce, and very little has been gathered on the Continent this year, so that higher values are expected later.

**LYCOPodium** is still tending downwards, double sifted being offered from Russia at 1s. 10d. per lb., c.i.f.

**MENTHOL** has been excited. A large speculative business has been done this week, amounting to several hundred cases, at from 8s. 6d. to 9s. per lb. for Kobayashi on the spot. Yazawa at 8s. 6d., and Suzuki 8s. 6d. to 8s. 9d.; for arrival September-October and October-December shipment has been sold at 8s. 9d. to 9s. for Kobayashi and 8s. 6d. for Suzuki. The cause of the activity is that the Japanese peppermint crop will be much smaller than was at first expected, and that the oil will be deficient in the yield of menthol. The crop of both Japanese oil and menthol is stated to be 218,000 lbs. only, compared with 600,000 lbs. last year.

**OIL, ALMOND.**—The English pressers have advanced their price for sweet by 1d. per lb. to 1s. 2d., and for *pallid* to 1s. 4d. per lb. *Persic* remains unaltered at 7½d. to 8d. per lb. net.

**OIL, BERGAMOT.**—New crop for December-January delivery is quoted 8s. 3d. to 8s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f.

**OIL, CASTOR,** is easier. Hull make for prompt and to June 1906 delivery is quoted 23½ 5s. per ten for firsts and 20½ 15s. for seconds, delivered free ex wharf, London. Belgian on the spot is quoted 24½ for firsts and 23½ 12s. 6d. for October to June delivery.

**OIL, COD-LIVER.**—Our Bergen correspondent writes on October 9 that cod-liver oil has been very quiet during the past week, and only a few small orders were placed; on the other hand very little unrefined oil is to be had. The price quoted for finest non-congealing cod-liver oil is now 93s., t.o.b. Bergen. The exports from Bergen up to October 9 amount to 10,556 barrels, against 5,707 barrels at the corresponding date of last year. In London prices of most agents rule at about 95s., but sales have been made at considerably less, 88s. to 90s., c.i.f., having been paid in one quarter for good non-freezing Lofoten oil.

**OIL, JUNIPER BERRIES.**—Owing to the crop of berries being short, prices of the oil have advanced considerably.

**OIL, LEMON.**—New crop is quoted 2s. 4d. to 2s. 5d. per lb., c.i.f., according to quantity.

**OIL, LEMONGRASS,** is steady at 8d. to 8½d. per oz. spot.

**OIL, OLIVE.**—An advice from Sicily states that the weather kept remarkably fine until a fortnight ago, when a severe sirocco set in, causing great apprehension; prices advanced 20s. to 25s., and quotations became nominal for want of sellers. Fortunately the sirocco ceased, but rain is badly wanted. Supplies are exhausted, and insufficient for home consumption; the supplies of new crop are therefore expected to fetch good prices.

**OIL, ORANGE.**—New crop for November-December shipment is quoted at from 6s. 8d. to 6s. 10d. per lb., c.i.f., being dearer.

**OIL, PEPPERMINT.**—Japanese dementholised oil has not moved upwards in sympathy with menthol. Prices are, however, firm, with small sales up to 4s. 9d. spot for Kobayashi, and for American H.G.H. small lots have changed hands at 14s. 3d. spot. For arrival, a sale of 100 cases November-January shipment has been made at 4s. 3d. per lb., c.i.f., for Kobayashi brand.

**OIL, WOOD.**—Hankow is quoted on the spot at 33s. per cwt.

**OILS, FIXED.**—*Petroleum* has advanced about 1½d. per gallon for American and water-white, the former now being quoted at 6½d. to 7d., and the latter at 8½d. Russian has also advanced to 6½d. to 6¾d. *Turpentine* has also advanced about 1s. 3d. per cwt., American on the spot closing at 51s. 3d. per cwt. *Lagos* Palm oil is 6d. dearer at 28s. spot. *Rape* oil is firm at 22s. for ordinary brown, and 25s. for refined in casks. *Cotton-seed* oil is steady at 15s. for crude and 16s. 3d. to 18s. for refined. Ceylon *Coconut* is a shade easier on the spot at 28s., and Cochin is unaltered at 34s. *Linseed* closes firmer at 16s. 7½d. in pipes and 17s. in barrels.

**ORIUM.**—There is no movement in the London market, and prices are unaltered.

**SMYRNA, September 29.**—The sales this week amount to 29 cases as follows: Eleven cases for the Continent, eleven cases for England, three cases for America, and four cases on speculation. Our market was firmer this week owing to the late large purchases and to the fact that no rain has yet fallen anywhere in the interior. Good qualities are very scarce, and the small stock that still exists is in the hands of strong holders. The next transactions that will take place will probably be at slightly advanced figures.

**SMYRNA, September 30.**—Only a small business has been done this week, but the position is well maintained, with a fairly active demand for the fine qualities. The sales amount to 29 cases old and new t.q. at previous prices, and the market closes very firm with buyers. The arrivals in Smyrna amount to 1,074 cases, against 3,587 cases at the same date of last year.

**SMYRNA.**—A report dated September 30 states that the sales during the month amount to 431 cases, of which 342 cases were for the United States, 23 cases for England, 38 for the Continent, four for speculators, and 24 for a Constantinople shipper. The following are the quotations: Usual run t.q. for manufacturing 8s. to 8s. 6d. per lb., f.o.b.; Karahissar as to quality 8s. 2d. to 9s. 3d., and Yerli as to quality 8s. 4d. to 9s. 6d. Qualities rich in morphine will be well maintained owing to the small stock now existing, but for mixed and secondary qualities buyers will find an easier market, and



perhaps at lower prices should the weather conditions prove favourable for the autumn sowings. If, on the other hand, the rains are much longer delayed, we shall probably see a higher market. The arrivals in Smyrna to date amount to 1,074 cases, against 3,587 cases at the same time last year, and in Constantinople 913 cases, against 1,948 cases. The stock in first-hands amounts to 3,613 cases, against 4,564 cases last year, and in Constantinople 864 cases, against 1,561 cases.

**PISTACHIO-NUTS.**—There has been an abundant crop of fair quality in Italy. New for October shipment are quoted 1s. 9d. per lb. net. f.o.b. in cases of 50 kilos. net.

**QUININE** is steady, with a small business at 9d. per oz. for the usual brands of German sulphate, and for December 9½d. has been paid.

**ROSIN** is dearer at 9s. 6d. per cwt. for common strained ex wharf.

**SAFFRON.**—According to reports from the producing districts in Spain, the present indications point to a normal crop and normal prices. At one time it was feared the drought had practically ruined the crop, but timely rains have considerably improved the prospects. In another fortnight more definite news will be available; meanwhile prices for the new will probably open at about from 26s. to 27s. 6d. per lb., the latter for finest Valencia.

**SEEDS.**—Russian *Anise* is dear at 25s. per cwt., c.i.f. terms. Spanish is offering at 35s. per cwt. on the spot. *Canary* is steady at 64s. to 65s. per quarter for clean River Plate and Turkish on the spot. Dutch *Caraway* quiet at 26s. 6d. to 28s. per cwt. for common to good. *Coriander* rather slow of sale for Madras at 25s. to 26s. per cwt.; but European kinds are now on the market, and a fair business is passing in English at 30s. to 32s. 6d., while Russian and Italian are being offered at 35s. per cwt. *Cumin* quiet, but firm at 27s. to 30s. per cwt. for common to fine Mogador. *Linsed* in good request at 42s. to 46s. per quarter for fair to good clean Russian and Dutch. *Fenugreek* slow at 8s. per cwt. for East India, and at 10s. 6d. for Morocco.

**SHELLAC.**—On the spot a fair business has been done for export, including common blocky to good free TN orange at from 110s. to 180s., and up to 194s. for fine. A few sales of more or less blocky AC Garnet have been made at 182s. 6d., and blocky GAL at 152s. 6d. per cwt. Futures have been neglected, and quotations are nominal.

**SPICES.**—At auction fifteen barrels of Jamaica sold without reserve at from 46s. to 49s. for fair bright, and 800 packages Cochin practically all sold without reserve at 19s. to 20s. for fair to good washed rough. No *Pepper* was offered, and privately Singapore is quoted on the spot at 5½d. for fair. *White pepper* at auction was bought in at 1s. 1d. for fine Singapore, and 8½d. for fair; Shells sold at 25s. to 25s. 6d. per cwt.; privately fair Singapore is quoted 8½d., and fair Penang at 7½d. *Nutmegs* were lower, and *Mace* was quiet and easier. A few bales of *Cinnamon* sold at from 10½d. to 11d. for Ceylon firsts and 5½d. to 6½d. for broken quill. *Pimento* quiet, 38 bags selling without reserve at from 2½d. to 3½d. per lb. The delivery market for Zanzibar *Cloves*, after opening dull, subsequently improved, fair sales of October-December being made at 5½d. to 5½d., and January-March at 6d. to 6½d.; fair sales have also been made on the spot at 5½d. to 5½d.

**STAVESACRE-SEED** is quoted higher from Trieste, only small quantities being obtainable at 26s. 6d. per cwt., c. and f. London.

**STYRAX** is becoming dearer in Trieste, and liquid is firmly held at 59s. per cwt., c. and f. London.

**SULPHUR.**—An advice from Messina states that the market has not yet recovered from the surprise caused by the unexpected Anglo-American agreement, the terms of which remain a secret, as also the duration. Its effects are, however, already being felt by a reduction in the demand. Since January exports have diminished by 20,000 tons, and the stocks have increased by more than 60,000 tons, to which must be added the American stock which is increasing fast, if the statement of one thousand tons daily output be true. The pulp mills, despairing of lower prices, may ultimately adopt the Herreshoff new pyrite burners.

**TURMERIC.**—Small sales of good Madras finger have been made at 17s. Bengal has been sold at 14s. on the spot, and Cochin split bulbs are quoted 7s. 6d. to 8s., as to quality.

## London Drug Auctions.

The auctions of first-hand goods held to-day were concluded at noon, owing to the fact that there was little demand. Cape aloes sold at rather firmer prices. Buchu leaves were fully steady, and for Sumatra benzoin very firm prices were paid for what little was sold. Ceylon coca leaves brought unaltered prices, but for dragon's blood a slight decline was accepted. Gamboge tended firmer, and for Jamaica honey unchanged rates were paid. Rio ipiecuanha brought very full to dearer prices, but there was no public demand whatever for rhubarb. Lima-Jamaica sarsaparilla was a shade easier compared with private prices. Competition was keen for Tinnevely senna, and prices, taking quality into consideration, were ¼d. dearer. Jamaica beeswax was firmer. The following table gives the amounts of goods offered and sold, the asterisk denoting private sale:

	Offered	Sold		Offered	Sold
Albumen.....	12 ...	0	Kela .....	26 ...	4
Almond-seed.....	4 ...	0	Menthol.....	5 ...	0
Aloes—			Myrrh .....	17 ...	0
Cape .....	23 ...	23	Oil—		
Ambergris.....	2 ...	0	cinnamon leaf ...	2 ...	0
Anatto-seed .....	4 ...	0	cleve .....	2 ...	0
Asafetida .....	1 ...	1	eucalyptus .....	10 ...	0
Balsam—			lemongrass .....	16 ...	0
Canada .....	2 ...	2	lime .....	11 ...	11
Peru .....	2 ...	0	peppermint .....	5 ...	0
Benzoin—			Quillaia (tons).....	2 ...	0
Siam .....	2 ...	1	Rhubarb.....	67 ...	0
Sumatra .....	32 ...	2	Sandarac .....	6 ...	0
Buchu.....	25 ...	7	Sarsaparilla .....	31 ...	24
Calumba .....	110 ...	0	Scablae .....	28 ...	9
Cannabis indica ...	12 ...	0	Senna .....		
Cardamoms .....	170 ...	152	Alexandrian (pcds) 11 ...	3	
Castorium .....	1 ...	0	Tinnevely .....	388 ...	388
Chillies (Zan.) ...	15 ...	0	Sticklac .....	8 ...	0
Cinchona .....	93 ...	26	Tamarinds .....	8 ...	3
Coca-leaves.....	16 ...	16	Tonka-beans.....	5 ...	0
Condurango .....	146 ...	0	Turmeric .....	50 ...	0
Cubets .....	9 ...	0	Turmeric powder ..	5 ...	0
Dragon's-blood ...	6 ...	3	Wax (bees')—		
Ergot .....	35 ...	2	Australian .....	21 ...	9
Gamboge .....	2 ...	1	East Indian .....	35 ...	0
Gum arabic .....	85 ...	51	Egyptian .....	46 ...	46
Honey—			Jamaica .....	10 ...	10
Jamaica.....	72 ...	72	Madagascar .....	15 ...	0
Ipecacuanha—			Membasa .....	68 ...	0
Minas .....	10 ...	0	Spanish .....	13 ...	0
Rio (Matto Grosso) 14 ...	5		Zanzibar .....	115 ...	0

**ALOES.**—Cape, the only description offered, was in small supply, and sold at firm to rather dearer prices, from 25s. to 25s. 6d. per cwt. being paid for good bright hard firsts, and 23s. to 24s. 6d. for good seconds. Ordinary soft and drossy realised 20s. 6d. to 21s. per cwt.

**ANNATTO.**—Still scarce. Ordinary brickly Ceylon was bought in at 6d. per lb.

**BALSAM, CANADA.**—Two cases of fair bright sold at 1s. 9d. per lb.

**BENZOIN.**—Quiet but firm; good almondy Sumatra seconds, with storax flavour, sold at 7½s. 5s. per cwt., and for common seconds a bid of 5½s. 7s. 6d. was refused. A case of good small pale Siam grains in glassy block sold at 15½s. per cwt.

**BUCHU-LEAVES** were fully steady. Several small sales of good round green were made at 6½d. per lb., and for fair 5d. was paid. For two bales of oval leaves a bid of 4d. is to be made.

**CARDAMOMS.**—Practically all sold at irregular, but fully steady, prices. Ceylon Mysore, good bold long pale unclipped, realised 2s. 4d.; good bold pale long, part split, 2s. to 2s. 1d.; bold and medium pale, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 5d.; small and medium pale, 11½d. to 1s.; small pale, 9½d. to 10d.; extra small, 8d. Pickings, bold and medium pale split, 10d. to 11d.; small and medium split, 8½d. to 9½d.; ordinary brown and split, 8d. Seed, 10d. to 11d.; small to medium palish heavy Tellicherry, 11½d.; small heavy mixed reds, 8½d. per lb.

**CASTORUM.**—The barque *Stork*, which has arrived in London from Hudson Bay, has brought six packages. In the drug-auctions one box of good dry Hudson Bay seconds was bought in at 90s. per lb.

**COCA-LEAVES.**—Firm, sixteen packages of fair greenish Ceylon realising 1s. 3d. per lb.

**CUBETS.**—Fair brown Singapore berries were held at 40s. per cwt.



**DRAGON'S-BLOOD** sold at a decline of 5s. per cwt. Three cases of good bright re-boiled lump, all that was offered, realised 8*l.* 5s. per cwt.

**ERGOT**.—Two bags of small greyish Russian sold without reserve at 1*s.* 8*d.* per lb. A bid of 1*s.* 11*d.* was refused for fair bold greyish Spanish of old crop, and for four bags of slightly mouldy bold Spanish, via Barcelona, the buying-in price was 2*s.* 6*d.*

**GAMBOGE**.—A single case of unsorted Siam pipe of mostly good orange fracture, but partly mixed with ricy Saigon, sold at 15*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* per cwt., which was rather firmer.

**GUM, ARABIC**.—Small sales of dusty red Australian sorts were made at 26*s.* 6*d.* Fair bold reddish sold at 24*s.* 6*d.*, and pickings at 20*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. Small reddish and pale Aden realised 18*s.*, and red pickings 16*s.* Gezireh sorts sold at 20*s.*

**HONEY**.—No good quality Jamaica was offered. Seventy-two packages of pale to dark, thick and pasty brown, sold at from 1*s.* to 17*s.* per cwt., mostly in barrels. Dark red liquid, in barrels and cases, realised from 18*s.* to 18*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. Privately new liquid Californian has been sold at 36*s.* per cwt.

**IPECACUANHA**.—Dearer. The quality of most of the Rio offered to-day was much better than usual, being good bright natural root, sales of which were made at 7*s.* 6*d.* per lb., the broker intimating that the price of this quality would be 8*s.* after the sale, and that he had half a dozen bales to sell at 7*s.* 6*d.* A new lot of ten bales Minas were bought in at 8*s.* per lb. Privately the market has been quiet during the past ten days, and the deliveries so far this month have been small.

**KOLA**.—Good bold bright West Indian was bought in at 4*d.* per lb., and three barrels of smaller bright brought 3*d.* per lb., mouldy selling at 2*d.* to 3*d.*

**MYRRH**.—Fourteen bales of inferior pickings, partly blocky, were bought in at 60*s.*, a bid of 53*s.* being refused. Siftings were held at 71*s.*

**OIL, CINNAMON-LEAF**.—Ceylon was limited at 2*d.* per oz.

**OIL, EUCALYPTUS**, containing 67 to 68 per cent. cineol, was held at 1*s.* 1*d.* per lb. Privately there is more demand at unaltered rates.

**OIL, LEMONGRASS**.—For four cases of Winter's brand Ceylon oil 8*d.* per oz. was wanted, and for two cases of Fisher's brand, from Singapore, 7*d.* was the price.

**OIL, LIME**.—Eleven cases sold readily at 1*s.* 5*d.* per lb. for fair West Indian distilled.

**QUILLATA** was held at 17*l.* 10*s.* per ton gross for net.

**RHUBARB** was extremely slow of sale, although a good selection was on offer. Bold flat orange-coated Shensi, with half good pinky fracture, was taken out at 2*s.* per lb. For medium to bold round horny High-dried a bid of 8*d.* was refused, 9*d.* being wanted, and for small to bold flat High-dried, with half pale pinky fracture and remainder grey to dark, 1*s.* 2*d.* was asked. Bold round heavy Canton, with  $\frac{3}{4}$ -pale pinky fracture, well trimmed, was bought in at 1*s.* 6*d.*, a bid of 1*s.* 2*d.* being refused. The ss. *Benarty* from Shanghai has brought 62 cases rhubarb, mostly Canton.

**SARSAPARILLA**.—No grey Jamaica was offered. Twenty-four bales of Lima-Jamaica sold at from 1*s.* to 1*s.* 2*d.* per lb. for sea-damaged to good sound. A bale of good red to palish Native sold at 10*d.* per lb.

**SCABLAC**.—Nine cases of fair native Madras sold at 95*s.* per cwt.

**SENNA**.—Tinnevely sold at about  $\frac{1}{4}$ *d.* per lb. dearer rates taking into consideration the quality. Small common specky leaf, of which the bulk consisted, realised 1*d.* to 1*d.*  $\frac{1}{4}$  per lb., small greenish 1*d.*  $\frac{1}{2}$ , medium to fair greenish 2*d.* to 2*d.*  $\frac{1}{2}$ , and bold green but specky leaf 3*d.* Dark to fair *pod*s sold at 1*d.* to 1*d.*  $\frac{1}{2}$ . Eleven bales of Alexandrian senna-pods were offered, and a few sold at from 5*d.* to 6*d.* for inferior dark and damaged of partly Mecca character. For good pale Alexandrian pods 7*d.* is asked privately.

**TAMARINDS**.—Three casks of dark dry West Indian sold without reserve at 7*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. in bond.

**WAX, BEES'**.—Jamaica was in small supply and sold at rather firmer prices, from 7*l.* 10*s.* to 8*l.* being paid for very dark to good red, and for inferior 6*l.* 10*s.* was paid. Forty-

six barrels of yellow Egyptian of Zanzibar character sold cheaply at 6*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, and for nine bags of pale grey and yellow Australian, offered without reserve, 7*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* was paid. The limit for good Australian was 7*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*, and that price was also asked for dull bleached Calcutta. Yellow Spanish was taken out at 6*l.* 10*s.*, and good Mombasa was limited at 7*l.* per cwt.

## London Drug Statistics.

The following statistics are compiled from information supplied by public warehouses. They relate to the receipts and deliveries of some of the leading drugs from and into the London public warehouses for the month of September, 1905, and to the stocks on September 30:

	September		Stocks		1905	
	Landed	Delivd.	1905	1904	Imprtd.	Delivd.
Aloes.....cs, etc.	102	129	419	732	971	1,338
".....gourds	—	—	—	—	291	291
Anised, star.....cs.	—	—	—	21	—	—
Arrowroot.....pkgs	811	990	9,686	12,823	12,473	13,812
Balsams...cks, etc.	—	8	470	565	137	339
Calumba.....bgs	247	144	286	331	502	507
Camphor.....pkgs	359	456	852	1,698	5,830	6,275
Cardamoms cs, etc.	393	517	2,272	2,927	4,738	4,173
Cinchona.....pkgs	1,467	1,193	8,293	6,663	12,664	10,530
Cocculus indicus bgs	—	—	35	93	—	58
Cochineal....."	91	69	259	284	647	579
Cubeb....."	9	5	477	694	30	283
Dragon's blood.....cs	18	21	126	43	242	153
Galls.....pkgs	27	586	771	1,471	2,207	2,356
Gums—						
Ammoniacum ..	—	—	5	11	3	2
Animi....."	89	80	328	583	588	737
Arabic....."	527	603	6,180	7,062	7,069	8,788
Asafetida....."	586	2	871	369	1,339	750
Benzoin....."	17	201	702	1,432	1,151	1,496
Copal....."	3,061	4,187	17,054	22,647	45,319	46,984
Damar....."	545	452	2,263	1,852	3,958	3,919
Galbanum ..	—	—	—	3	—	3
Gamboge....."	37	58	27	11	216	207
Guaiaecum ..	—	—	58	66	59	62
Kauri...tons net	202	244	1,035	1,178	1,796	1,593
Kino.....pkgs	—	—	75	90	4	15
Mastic....."	—	—	—	12	—	21
Myrrh, E.I....."	46	63	82	93	269	225
Olibanum ..	314	516	1,845	2,616	1,856	2,043
Sandarac....."	93	51	399	1,130	858	1,391
Tragacanth....."	312	934	6,883	3,045	14,922	12,053
Ipecacuanha—						
Matto Grosso ..	10	62	70	323	170	405
Minas....."	—	1	16	51	6	77
Cartagena ..	—	1	16	36	5	13
E. I....."	30	18	14	28	149	183
Jalap.....bls	9	20	143	260	125	221
Nux vomica.....pkgs	—	203	1,382	119	2,439	1,111
Oils—						
*Anised, star...cs	10	22	183	360	30	134
*Cassia....."	—	27	95	136	180	168
Castor.....pkgs	224	162	284	537	1,209	1,204
Cocoa-nut...tons	122	118	322	153	827	684
Olive.....cks, etc.	138	146	531	857	1,813	1,823
Palm.....tons	27	9	24	8	33	18
†Quinine.....lbs	—	2,188	184,984	209,221	6,881	30,408
Rhubarb.....chts	190	77	303	279	592	535
Sarsaparilla.....bls	28	11	101	157	462	521
Senna.....pkgs	1,516	1,142	3,954	2,585	6,125	5,148
Shellac.....cs	5,335	4,444	23,173	26,490	33,068	52,970
Sticklac....."	215	199	260	437	1,256	1,359
Turmeric.....tons	8	37	394	471	333	314
Wax, bees'.....pkgs	687	535	2,191	1,838	5,379	4,952
".....Japan....."	—	17	103	633	506	570

\* Stocks of essential oils at Smith's Wharf, Red and Bull Wharf, Brewer's Quay, are not included.

† Includes quantity at Red Lion, Bull, and Smith's Wharves, also at the Docks.

"BEREF," OR WATER-MELON SEED.—With reference to the information published in our issues of August 19 (p. 354) and September 9 (p. 456) in regard to the work of the Liverpool Tropical Institute on "beref" seed, we now learn on excellent authority that "beref" is the native name in Senegal and elsewhere in West Africa for the seed of the common water-melon (*Citrullus vulgaris*), and that there is every likelihood that the "beref" seed is merely water-melon seed, which as a fat-yielding material has been in use by the natives of West Africa for generations. Water-melon seed oil is quite well known, and its constants are given by Lewkowitch and all the usual text-books. In the light of these facts the work of the Liverpool Institute of Tropical Research would appear to be supererogatory.







